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Wall Street
Market
moves
lower
Page 9



A car used by left-wing guerrillas in the ambush of Chilean President Augusto Pinochet's motorcade near Santiago on Sunday night. In foreground is an escort vehicle which was hit in the attack. (Reuters)

State of siege in Chile after bid on Pinochet's life

SANTIAGO (Reuters). — A state of siege granting President Augusto Pinochet emergency powers came into force yesterday after left-wing guerrillas staged a bloody but unsuccessful attempt on his life Sunday night.

At least 15 opposition leaders and a dissident newsman were arrested early yesterday morning, while troops launched a house-to-house search in a Santiago slum district, a traditional hotbed of anti-government protest.

Five of Pinochet's bodyguards died when guerrillas, armed with machineguns, hand grenades and rocket-launchers, ambushed his motorcade as the 70-year-old president was returning to Santiago from his country retreat with his 10-year-old grandson, who was unhurt.

Pinochet was slightly wounded in the left hand by flying shrapnel and about 10 guards were wounded, some gravely, in the hail of bullets and rocket fire, police sources said.

Television showed pictures of the president's car peppered with bullet holes and damaged by shrapnel.

It was the first attempt on Pinochet's life since the military seized power in a bloody 1973 coup and the most audacious attack ever staged by left-wing guerrillas in Chile.

The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) claimed responsibility for the ambush.

A three-month state of siege, which gives Pinochet wide-ranging powers to order arrests, censor mail and communications and restrict freedom of information and assembly, was decreed by the military junta.

Among those arrested were German Correa, a leader of the left-wing Popular Democratic Movement (MDP) coalition, moderate Socialist leader Ricardo Lagos, and Jose Carrasco, editor of a leftist weekly magazine, said the Chilean Civil Rights Commission.

Heavily armed soldiers were stopping and searching cars on routes out of Santiago to the east, where the attack took place.

The ambush was sprung in the Maipo Canyon about 29 kms east of Santiago.

The estimated 12-member guerrilla squad blocked the path of the motorcade with a van and a trailer in a narrow part of the road in the foothills of the Andes, while another car closed in from behind.

The motorcade came under heavy fire from "in front, behind, on the sides and above," said Pinochet, who looked calm despite the ordeal. His left hand was bandaged.

One of the escort cars was totally destroyed when it took a direct hit from a rocket, apparently fired from a U.S.-made LAW launcher similar to those the government says were captured recently in raids on alleged guerrilla arsenals.

Pinochet said the attack was proof that the problem of terrorism was even more serious than the government has said.

"We are in a war between Marxism and democracy, or chaos and democracy," he said.

Government Secretary-General Francisco Cuadra said the attack was clearly linked to the arms hauls in which the government says it seized 3,000 rifles, about 300 machineguns and two million rounds of ammunition.

It says the arms belonged to the FPMR and were to be used to launch an armed insurrection in Chile.

Cuadra said the arms used in the ambush appeared to be similar to those captured.

Chief Rabbi Eliahu to Istanbul funeral

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter and Agencies

Sephardic Chief Rabbi Mordechai Elihu will go to Turkey tomorrow to participate in the funeral of the Istanbul massacre victims.

In Ankara, diplomatic sources confirmed that Turkey had rejected an Israeli request that Religious Affairs Minister Yusuf Bursal attend tomorrow's funeral as a government representative.

Meanwhile, the Turkish press quoted security officials as saying that the guns and grenades used by the terrorists in Saturday's Nereh Shalom synagogue massacre may have been smuggled in through the diplomatic pouches of the Iranian, Syrian or Libyan embassies.

Under a front-page banner headline "Eyes on Three Consulates," Turkey's largest daily, *Hurriyet*, reported that the Istanbul consulates of all three countries were under police surveillance.

But a senior officer denied that report to Reuters News Agency.

Istanbul Deputy Police Chief Mehmet Agar told the Associated Press that police are certain the two gunmen who burst into the synagogue during Sabbath services were Arabs, and that no one else was involved in the actual assault.

But police believe accomplices who still may be in Istanbul supplied the attackers with information about the synagogue and with weapons, local newspapers said.

Police also speculate that the accomplices wanted to make sure the terrorists would not survive the attack, by giving them special hand grenades that would explode the moment the pin is pulled, *Hurriyet* said.

Hurriyet quoted police reports that 36 suspects were being held for questioning in Istanbul and Ankara. They included seven Palestinians, four Iranians, one Syrian, one Iraqi and four Arabs whose

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Danger of total pullback — Shamir

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Vice Premier Shamir vehemently attacked the peace process last night, saying it would lead to an abandonment of all the territories, including the Golan Heights and Jerusalem.

Speaking at a convention of the pre-state Hamati (national resistance) movement, Shamir said: "It is clear that the peace plans being offered to us amount to nothing less than total abandonment of Judea and Samaria, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and Jerusalem."

"What is under discussion is no longer territorial compromise, no longer long-term solutions Camp David-style, but total withdrawal that will force Israel into the Procurestan beo of the Green Line — the Auschwitz Line, according to Abba Eban's famous definition," Shamir said.

Reiterating the warnings he has been giving Prime Minister Peres since preparations for the summit meeting with Egyptian President Mubarak went into high gear, Shamir said: "The national unity government cannot become the total withdrawal government."

Speaking to a convocation marking the 40th anniversary of the "United Revolt," during which the Hagana, Etzel and Lehi coordinated campaigns against the British Mandate, Shamir said: "There's a direct line between that revolt and today's national unity government."

"We made a treaty with our persecutors," said Shamir, a Lehi leader, of the 40-year-old agreement forged by Hagana heads Yisrael Galili and Moshe Sneh, with Natan Yellin-Mor and Menachem Begin, of Lehi and Etzel, which briefly set aside the sharp differences on tactics and methods, dividing the various groups fighting the British.

Taba deadlock still holding up summit Make-or-break talks with Egyptians today

By YEHUDA LITANI and HIRSH GOODMAN
Jerusalem Post Correspondents

CAIRO. — Israeli and Egyptian negotiators are to meet at 8 o'clock this morning in a last ditch attempt to resolve the Taba issue. Last night, a crucial meeting between the sides was suspended when the Egyptian team said it did not have the authority to accept Israel's final proposal on the placement of the border marker number 91, which is at the heart of the Taba dispute.

As a result, it was still not definite last night that the summit planned for Thursday between Egyptian President Mubarak and Prime Minister Peres would take place at Alexandria.

Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche, Israel's chief Taba negotiator, told *The Jerusalem Post* that Israel had reached "a red line" and that further compromise was not possible.

The Israeli delegation believes that unless Mubarak personally intervenes to end the dispute, the summit, a mere 48 hours away, will be in jeopardy.

But there is still cautious optimism in the Israeli camp.

It is felt here that Osama el-Baz, Mubarak's political adviser, is being especially intransigent in the talks.

The Taba deadlock has held up discussion of the summit agenda.

No senior Egyptian official yesterday agreed to see Avraham Tamiel, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, who came here especially on Sunday to set an agenda.

Their refusal, according to Israeli sources was clearly to "put the screws" on Israel to end the Taba imbroglio before Mubarak committed himself to meet with Peres.

Instead, Tamiel yesterday met only the American envoy Richard Murphy, who landed in Cairo from Damascus and then left to Saudi Arabia, where

he has been trying to alleviate some of the heavy Arab pressure on Mubarak not to hold the summit.

A Reuters report from Cairo said last night that Murphy had presented Egypt with compromise proposals to settle the Taba dispute. Murphy, assistant secretary at the State Department, first met Foreign Minister Ahmed Esmat Abdel Maguid and then had a two-hour session with Egyptian negotiators led by Nabil Al-Arabi and Mubarak's top political adviser Osama el-Baz.

Despite the official cold shoulder of Tamiel, no hostility to Israel was manifested in either the press or in private conversations with Egyptian officials yesterday. They made it clear to *The Jerusalem Post* that the treatment of Tamiel "was a tactical

move" to generate movement on the Taba issue which has been stalled for some three weeks over the same two points — the choice of arbitrators and the marker points.

One sign of goodwill was Egypt's granting permission for Israeli experts to join an American naval team searching for the Dakar submarine.

Yesterday morning, after considering 60 names — 40 from Israel and 20 from Egypt — the sides finally agreed over "several possible candidates" — none of whom they would name publicly.

Also during the morning, presumably with the realization that the Egyptians would not budge on the border marker issue, Israel modified its position, leaving a mere 70 metres in dispute between the sides as to the

placement of marker number 91 in Taba itself.

At 7 o'clock last night Egyptians and Israelis, together with an American legal adviser, met for what was defined as a "crucial session." Israeli officials spoken to yesterday were tense and uncertain, but optimistic that the technical problems would be overcome by this morning.

They had no doubt that once the Taba issue was resolved, the summit would be held.

Mubarak has in the last few days come under Arab pressure not to hold the summit meeting and to "preserve the status quo." At the very least, he is expected to win Israeli concessions on the Palestinian issue. But according to Egyptian and Israeli sources, Mubarak is keen to hold the meeting with Peres before the prime minister leaves for the U.S. early next week.

"The Americans have invested here in peace, and will want to see movement, and Mubarak is very aware of that fact," one source told *The Post*.

Mubarak is trying to persuade the U.S. to drop its interest rate on Egyptian loans from 12 per cent to 5 per cent which is critical for Egypt, with a burden of \$36 billion in foreign loans that it is finding almost impossible to pay back.

"If Peres arrives in Alexandria with the same three noes that he enunciated in Morocco recently he may as well not come," *The Post* was told by Egyptian government sources. The Egyptians have made it clear to Israel from the outset that they expect "a summit of substance" and not a meeting "to provide Peres with photo opportunities before rotation."

The Post learned yesterday that Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Boutros Ghali, is expected to return to Cairo today from Africa with a message for Mubarak from PLO chief Yasser Arafat.

Police said to have questioned Peres on role in GSS affair

By MENACHEM SHALEV
For The Jerusalem Post

Prime Minister Peres has reportedly been questioned by the police in connection with his role in the Shin Bet affair. The Prime Minister's Office yesterday refused to comment on the matter.

Meanwhile, the conflict between the State Attorney's office and the Shin Bet attorneys remained unresolved after a meeting held yesterday morning by Peres. Plans for the immediate retirement of the two pardoned Shin Bet attorneys have been dropped because of the publicity surrounding the affair.

Sources close to the police investigation said that the need to question Peres had arisen from the following statements to the police inquiry team:

□ Testimony given by Reuven Hazak, the former deputy head of the Shin Bet, according to which Peres was informed on October 29, 1985, of the Shin Bet cover-up of the slaying of two terrorists captured alive after a bus hijack in April 1984, and took no action on it until he was confronted by former attorney-general Yitzhak Zamir on February 17, 1986.

□ Testimony given by former Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom concerning a meeting with Peres which took place earlier on October 29, 1985. In this meeting Shalom reportedly claims to have informed Peres of the cover-up in order to prepare him for the meeting with Hazak.

Unconfirmed reports, according to which Shalom's and other testimonies indicate a possibility that Peres knew of some aspects of the cover-up as early as September 13, 1984, the day he took office as premier.

The State Attorney's office has refused to cooperate with the Shin Bet legal department for several months.

Sources at the State Attorney's office say that as long as the two attorneys are not dismissed from the Shin Bet, the rift between the two departments will continue.

But attorney-general Yosef Harish maintained last night that a solution "satisfactory to both sides" had been worked out at the meeting with Peres.

The Post has learned that Harish and Justice Minister Avraham Sharir

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Tel Aviv Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Yedidya Frenkel, who died yesterday aged 73. Story on Page 2. (IPPA)

Spanish FM due here today

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez is to arrive this morning in Israel. After visiting Yad Vashem, the visitor will hold political talks in the afternoon with Prime Minister Peres and Foreign Minister Shamir.

University head warns against \$10m. budget cut

'Arabs moving ahead in higher education race'

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A report saying that the Arab countries are outstripping Israel in the race for educational superiority was quoted at a meeting with the Prime Minister yesterday by the head of the country's university presidents' committee, Professor Michael Albeck.

Albeck's aim was to persuade the government to cancel its decision to cut \$10 million from the budget for higher education this year. But a senior source at Tel Aviv University's Dayan Centre, where the report was compiled, said it had serious implications for the nation's defence.

The report shows that a massive effort to boost educational standards and the number of university students has been under way in the Arab world since 1973 — a period in which Israel's universities have suffered repeated budget cuts.

The report reveals that while 14 out of every 1,000 Israelis currently attend university, the figure for Palestinians is 18.8 per thousand.

It says that Syria's university student population has rocketed from 40,000 in 1970 to 110,000 in 1984. This does not include an estimated 30,000 Syrians studying at foreign universities.

The Saudis, too, have been pouring money into higher education, with the number of students there growing from just over 10,000 in 1973 to over 100,000 in 1983.

The figures tend to confirm an estimate published in London by a Pakistani academic that by the year 2000 the Arabs will have millions of

undergraduates. Israel will then have around 98,000, said the source.

He went on: "We have to be aware of the magnitude of the effort the Arabs are putting into their higher education and what this could mean for our defence problem."

"If our figures are right then by the turn of the century all the officers in the Arabs' armed forces will be university graduates. This means that we will face a much more sophisticated enemy."

"Secondly, we are being challenged technologically. There are plans to set up technological research centres in all the Arab countries in the coming years. To this end, they aim to spend about 1 per cent of their gross national product on

science and technology while we are spending about 0.4 to 0.5 per cent."

Albeck was meeting with Prime Minister Peres, Education Minister Yitzhak Navon, Finance Minister Moshe Nissim and Science Minister Gidon Patt to discuss the university presidents' decision to impose a NIS 1,500 deposit on university students as a response to the Treasury's axing of the higher education budget.

The prime minister agreed that the universities had a problem and that their situation was worrying. Temptations for the country's top brains to go abroad were growing and recently there had been a tendency for academics to teach here, but carry out research abroad.

Peres suggested that one way of lightening the financial load could be for the universities to spread the \$10m. budget cut over two years.

Navon told the meeting the government should find a way to help the universities, to which Nissim replied that now was not the time to ask for more money. The economy was in a bad way and giving up the budget cuts would lead to other sectors asking for more funds.

Albeck told the ministers that the university presidents would not give up their plan to charge students a deposit at the start of the academic year in November, unless some other way was found to make up for the budget cuts.

He agreed to Peres's suggestion that a joint committee of Treasury officials and members of the Council for Higher Education should meet to find a way out of the crisis.



Professor Albeck

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	8.9.86	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	12	10	14	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	12	10	14	Clear
COLOGNE	12	10	14	Clear
COPENHAGEN	12	10	14	Clear
FRANKFURT	12	10	14	Clear
GENEVA	12	10	14	Clear
LONDON	12	10	14	Clear
MADRID	12	10	14	Clear
MONTREAL	12	10	14	Clear
NEW YORK	12	10	14	Clear
OSLO	12	10	14	Clear
PARIS	12	10	14	Clear
ROME	12	10	14	Clear
SAO PAULO	12	10	14	Clear
STOCKHOLM	12	10	14	Clear
TOKYO	12	10	14	Clear
ZURICH	12	10	14	Clear

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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Beer Sheva: 28 Ha Avot St. (05) 322-555
Cairo: Ben Gurion Airport (03) 771-211

THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Min-Max
Jerusalem	50	14-26	25
Haifa	50	20-24	28
Nahariya	50	14-26	25
Salad	50	14-26	25
Haifa Port	50	14-26	25
Tiberias	50	14-26	25
Nazareth	50	14-26	25
Afula	50	14-26	25
Shomron	50	14-26	25
Tel Aviv	50	14-26	25
B-G Airport	50	14-26	25
Jericho	50	14-26	25
Gaza	50	14-26	25
Beersheva	50	14-26	25
Eilat	50	14-26	25

Ministry to crack down on cabbies

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - The Transport Ministry has begun cracking down on taxi drivers who refuse to pick up fares, insult passengers and overcharge.

The first driver to be disciplined is Yohanan Schneur, of Hadera. Following complaints against him, the ministry has suspended Schneur's license. He was also ordered to garage his vehicle and keep it off the road until the end of legal proceedings against him.

This is the first time the ministry has used its powers to discipline taxi drivers.

Transport Minister Haim Corfu recently met with representatives of the drivers and told them complaints had increased.

An official of the National Association of "Taxi Owners" told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that unlike other professional bodies, it had no authority to take action against its members.

Improved conditions for IDF ranks

Jerusalem Post Staff

The IDF has taken several steps to improve conditions. A new rank, Rav Samal Shenit, has been created between Rav Samal Rishon (sergeant major) and Rav Samal (staff sergeant), which will let some enlisted men earn more.

Wage increases recently awarded in the public sector have been awarded to career soldiers as of this month. In some cases the rises are of several hundred new shekels a month.

A comprehensive review of senior commands would be conducted only once a year and decisions would be in force for at least a year, under one plan now being considered.

Man jailed for life for murdering wife

TEL AVIV (Itim). - The Tel Aviv District Court yesterday sent Meir Prin, 28, to prison for life for the murder of his wife. They had been married four years.

A month before her death last September, Ariella Prin left the couple's home in Eilat with her son, aged 3, and moved into her uncle's flat in Ramat Hasharon. After writing her many times to return to Eilat, Meir went to Ramat Hasharon and asked his wife whether she had another man. When she replied, "Even if there is - and he's better than you - it's none of your business," Meir stabbed her in the chest three times. When she started to scream, he stabbed her 19 more times.

He threw the knife away, played a while with his son and went off only to give himself up later to the police.

HOME NEWS

British to extradite woman murder suspect

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. - Giti Zehavi (Dozner), 37, is to be extradited to Israel in about 15 days to face trial for the murder of her third husband, Yosef Israelov.

At an extradition hearing at Bow Street Magistrates Court here yesterday, she did not oppose the Israeli request for her extradition, but did indicate that she would plead not guilty to the murder charge.

Once the home secretary has signed her extradition papers, and a statutory 15-day appeals period has elapsed, she will be flown to Israel.

Dozner, heavily made up, wearing a pink sweater, white trousers and a wedding ring - absent on her last court appearance - sat composedly while the details of the extradition request were read to the court. Her fourth husband, Englishman Gerry Goater, who is believed to have instituted divorce proceedings, was not in court.

Dozner, an Israeli, is charged with murdering Israelov, by injecting ether into his bloodstream, putting his body in his car and then pushing the vehicle into the lake of Tel Aviv's Yarkon Park during the night of last January 25.

The couple, who had been separated for some time, were due to appear at a divorce hearing in Tel Aviv on the morning of January 26, the court heard.

Dozner, who was not living in Israel prior to Israelov's death, is alleged to have flown to Israel on the evening of January 25, on a forged Greek passport. On the morning of January 26, she is alleged to have left Israel, this time using a French passport in the name of Marie Spionanti.

Witnesses have testified to seeing Dozner and her husband together in a Tel Aviv hotel on the evening of

January 25, and Dozner has admitted to British police to being in Israel and meeting with him.

She told police, the court heard, that "I don't deny being with my husband. We only had a few drinks. He was all right when I left him."

Dozner said that she had not used her own passport because her husband's family had accused her in the past of trying to murder him and she had feared that the police might be looking for her.

Israel police believe the motive for the killing was financial, as Israelov was a wealthy man.

Goulding to visit zone as Unifil hit again

By MENACHEM HOROWITZ
and YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporters

HAIFA. - UN Under Secretary-General Marrack Goulding is to tour the security zone this morning in the wake of the fourth attack in a month on a French Unifil position, late on Tuesday night. Goulding has already met with Lebanese leaders in Beirut, with Unifil commanders, and with Defence Minister Rabin.

Unifil spokesman Timor Goksel told *The Jerusalem Post* that four RPGs were fired at the French position near Bazariyeh village, seven kilometers east of Tyre, causing slight damage but no casualties.

Yesterday a memorial parade was held at Unifil's Nakoura HQ to honor the memories of the three French soldiers who were killed by a roadside bomb near Joya, 12 kilometers east of Tyre. The three were awarded posthumous UN and French army medals during the ceremony. Their bodies are to be flown home by French military aircraft from Ben-Gurion Airport tonight.

Two terrorists blown up in security zone

By MENACHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. - Two terrorists were killed in the security zone when a large bomb they were trying to plant close to South Lebanon Army positions near Aishye exploded. The incident took place on Sunday night, but the bodies were only discovered early yesterday morning.

At an assembly of Lebanese notables yesterday in the Christian village of Marjayoun, SLA commander Antoine Lahad warned that political activity should not take place in the security zone, as this would increase tension in southern Lebanon. Some of those present had earlier been said to be contemplating such activity.

Early Sunday, explosions were heard in the settlements of Upper Galilee. Security forces searched for the remains of Katyusha rockets, but found none.

New Turkish envoy arrives in Israel

Turkey's new diplomatic representative in Israel, Akram Govandiran, arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport yesterday. He said that he was happy to be appointed as head of the Turkish Embassy with the rank of second secretary, but, since he had not yet presented his credentials, would refrain from commenting on the massacre in Istanbul.

Bonn Secret Service Hq. bombed

By WLADIMIR STRUMINSKI
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BONN. - A terrorist bomb exploded in the proximity of the headquarters of the West German secret service in Cologne Sunday night. One person was injured.

The so-called militant arm of the left-wing terrorist Red Army Faction claimed responsibility for the bombing. *The Jerusalem Post* was told that this was probably true. The bomb was placed in, or under, a car parked outside the security fence of the secret service compound. The injured man was the co-driver of a delivery van.

This was the first terrorist attack against the secret service, known here as the Office for the Protection of the Constitution.

Court case on Jerusalem poster

By MENACHEM SHALEV
For The Jerusalem Post

Jerusalem Municipality's decision to bar the public display of a poster which warns that "the growth of the Arab population in Israel will bring about the extinction of the Jewish State" will be challenged in the High Court of Justice this morning. The decision is being contested by Attorney Akiva Nof, a former Likud MK. The poster is being distributed by a movement called "The National Circle," headed by journalist Ora Shem-Uri. The broadsheet claims that "the Arabs who live in Israel are settled on stolen property which must be returned to its rightful owners." The movement also pledges to contest the next general election in order to work towards "a controlled transfer of Arab residents to Arab countries so that Israel

may always be a Jewish, democratic, tolerant state."

Municipality director-general Aharon Sarig last August refused to permit display of the poster on the grounds that it was likely to incite hostility and stir up conflict in Jerusalem, which has a large Arab minority. Shem-Uri told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that the Tel Aviv municipality's legal counsel had approved the poster which was displayed on billboards throughout that city.

The movement, "which already has thousands of members," will display the poster throughout the country within the next few weeks, she said.

The High Court of Justice is to decide this morning whether to issue an interim injunction or to transfer Nof's petition to a panel of three judges.

Tel Aviv Chief Rabbi Frenkel dies at 73

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Thousands yesterday attended the funeral of Tel Aviv Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Yedidia Frenkel who died yesterday morning after a prolonged illness. He was 73.

A popular figure in the city's poor neighborhoods, Frenkel was regarded as a mediator, a man above political loyalties or narrow ethnic allegiances. He originated some of the popular religious festivals now an integral part of Israeli life, in particular, the second *hakafot*, or Tora processions, on the night following Simhat Tora.

Born in Poland, Frenkel came to this country in 1935 and was appointed rabbi of the mainly Sephardi Florentine quarter of Tel Aviv, a post he held for almost 40 years. Living in a small flat over artisans' shops in the heart of the quarter, he received poor and influential alike with the same courtesy.

He was highly respected by the quarter's residents, who would always greet him as he passed through the streets. A figure who would not identify with any political group, he served as a liaison between the Hagana and IZL in the period before and during the War of Independence of 1948.

Frenkel also took upon himself the burden of keeping alive the memory of the victims of the Holocaust, though he had not personally been hit by the tragedy of European Jewry. He arranged for the ashes of the victims of Treblinka death camp reburied in Tel Aviv's Kiryat Shaul cemetery. Later, he arranged for reburial of bones found at Babi Yar, where thousands of Jews were shot to death in the Soviet Union. He was a member of the Yad Vashem executive council and lectured to schoolchildren about the Holocaust.

Frenkel was a founder of the

Hochmei Lublin Yeshiva, but he also cared for the broader need of his community, once intervening to restore power during an Electric Corporation strike.

He tried to create greater understanding between Ashkenazim and Sephardim, between the religious and the secular, and among political groups. Public figures frequently came to him with personal problems.

In 1973, he was elected unopposed to succeed Rabbi Shlomo Goren (who became the chief rabbi of Israel) as Ashkenazi chief rabbi of Tel Aviv.

Frenkel's health began to fail during the past year following the sudden death of his son, Arye, after a heart attack. He is survived by three sons and a daughter.

It is expected that he will be succeeded either by his son, Isser, the rabbi of North Tel Aviv, or his son-in-law, Rabbi Israel Lau, the chief rabbi of Netanya.

Still no progress on nurses' strike

By AVI TEMKIN

The Treasury and the Histadrut yesterday failed to reach agreement on ways to prevent a second hospital nurses' strike despite a three-hour meeting between Finance Minister Nissim and the Labour Federation's head Yisrael Kessar.

A new meeting is scheduled for this afternoon.

Sources close to the negotiations said there had been three main points of disagreement:

- 1. The length of time to be allotted for adding some 1,500 new nursing jobs at the hospitals, which the Treasury wants to be several years.
- 2. The Treasury's refusal of the Histadrut-sponsored proposal to increase the number of shifts at hospitals from three to four a day.
- 3. The Treasury's opposition to increasing wages paid to nurses working difficult shifts.

Nissim told Kessar that cost of these three proposals was too high, and he must therefore reject them. But he said he would meet Kessar today, after again going over the figures.

CHIEF RABBI

(Continued from Page One)

nationalities were not given. Police, however, said that while many Arab nationals and Iranians had been held for up to 24 hours, none had been formally detained.

Police appeared to have few clues to determine the identities of the actual attackers. The body of one terrorist was blown to pieces and only the upper torso remains of the other terrorist's body.

Autopsies were conducted yesterday on the Jewish victims at state laboratories, and state radio said experts were studying evidence at the synagogue.

The victims' funeral is to be at the same synagogue tomorrow. The funeral is likely to include the two Israelis who perished in the attack, Mirza Babatzada and Raphael Nissimnia, since Turkish authorities appear unwilling to turn the bodies over to family members for burial in Israel.

The authorities apparently are adamant about holding a single funeral for all 22 victims of the terror attack on Turkish soil, without distinguishing between them, family sources said yesterday.

Turkish opposition leaders, as well as Prime Minister Turgut Ozal have condemned the attack.

"These were the innocent victims of a war they never had a role in. It is said these bloody attacks are carried out for the Palestinian struggle. This cannot be the way," wrote Ergun Balci in an editorial in the left-of-centre *Cumhuriyet* Today.

"We will work night and day until we discover who ordered this attack," declared Interior Minister Yildirim Akbulut yesterday in a meeting with reporters.

Elsewhere in the Arab world, Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan de-



Raphael Nissimnia, who was murdered in the Istanbul terrorist attack, is shown in this recent photo walking to the Western Wall for his son Daniel's bar mitzva.

nounced what he called "civilian killings" in Istanbul.

"The killings of innocent Turks in Istanbul is another incident which surely will lead to more terrorism and bloodshed," the official Jordanian News Agency Petra quoted him as saying in a telephone conversation with Turkish Prime Minister.

The killings "in a place of worship is an act which is condemned by all mankind," Hassan added.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan, meanwhile, sent a telegram to Pres-

ident Chaim Herzog expressing condolences for the "dreadful murder of innocent Jews, including two Israelis," in Istanbul.

The Haifa-based Association of Moslem Religious Leaders in Israel sent another message condemning the Istanbul attack to Herzog, the president's office said yesterday.

Jerusalem District Electric Company chairman Anwar Nesselbeh also expressed "deep pain and sorrow" over the attack during a meeting yesterday of the company's board of directors.

The Arab world has reacted with frustration to last week's Karachi plane hijacking and the Istanbul attack, in which a total of 42 people were killed, and warned of possible reprisals by Israel and the United States.

Kuwait's Al-Rai newspaper yesterday warned of possible Israeli attacks against Palestinian camps and bases in Syria, Tunisia, Algeria and Yemen, as well as Lebanon.

Meanwhile, Palestinian guerrillas and Iranian-backed Shiite Moslem fundamentalists were on "maximum alert" in eastern and southern Lebanon to confront a possible Israeli retaliation, the Lebanese media said yesterday.

Syrian-backed guerrilla factions as well as Abu Nidal, the terrorist Palestinian maverick widely believed to be behind the synagogue attack on Saturday and the seizure of the American jumbo jet at Karachi airport the day before, have bases in the Bekaa.

Beirut radios said key buildings that may be targets for Israeli air strikes have been evacuated in all Palestinian refugee camps in South Lebanon.

Israeli jets flew repeated reconnaissance sorties over southern and eastern Lebanon as well as Beirut yesterday, occasionally crashing the sound barrier.



Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir greets his wife Shulamit on her arrival from Bulgaria. (Scoop 80)

Shulamit Shamir pleased with visit to Bulgaria

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Shulamit Shamir, wife of Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, had nothing but praise for her Bulgarian Jewish hosts on her return yesterday from a week-long visit to Sofia.

It was the first time she had visited the country of her birth since she left it to come here in 1941.

Shulamit Shamir told Israel Radio that Jewish community leaders there had "prepared many surprises for me, including a visit to the house where I was born," and emotional reunions with people she had not

seen for 45 years.

On her last evening in Sofia, she said, she had dined with the Bulgarian foreign minister and his wife.

"We sat by the fireplace, which was very romantic and charming, and talked about all sorts of things. I congratulated the minister on his 50th birthday and on his receiving the highest Bulgarian decoration."

Asked whether they had discussed the possibility of renewing diplomatic relations between the two countries, Shulamit Shamir said: "I left that to our Israeli foreign minister."

Black Hebrews want Israeli schooling

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

DIMONA. - The Black Hebrew community, which has for years sent its children to its own Kingdom School of Holiness, appears interested in Israeli schooling, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned. But there may be more to this than meets the eye.

Last week, members of the community brought a group of 25 children to my office and asked us to enroll all their children in our schools," said Shimon Maman, deputy mayor in charge of education.

"I told them that there was no problem if they presented identity cards for the children, as everyone has to do."

"The problem is that they are not here legally and don't have IDs. We

have asked them for a list of their members and we will seek Education Ministry guidance."

Maman added that the adults had told him there were 120 kindergarten age children and nearly 400 of school age among the Black Hebrews here.

But Maman believes that more than education may be at stake.

"I think they want an excuse to go to the High Court of Justice and get a ruling on their status here after all these years," Maman told *The Post*.

The group, estimated to number not more than 1,500 people in the Negev towns of Dimona, Arad and Mitzpe Ramon, has no legal status in Israel although its first members arrived 17 years ago. In the past month, half of a group of 46, arrested in Rehovot last April, have been deported back to the U.S.

SHARON

(Continued from Page One)

Also yesterday, Defence Minister Rabin vowed to identify and retaliate against the organization responsible for the Istanbul attack.

"We must fight terror constantly and everywhere...we must seek them (terrorists) out and strike," Rabin said on Israel Radio before leaving for an official visit to the U.S.

He mentioned four Palestinian terror groups which he said might have been behind the deadly assault: the Libyan-backed Abu Nidal Group, and the Syrian-supported Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Abu Moussa group.

ADVISER. - Avraham Zion, 46, former assistant state attorney, and a senior lecturer at Tel Aviv University's law faculty, has been appointed adviser to Justice Minister Avraham Shafir. Zion is to serve without pay.

GSS AFFAIR

(Continued from Page One)

will try to bring about at least a partial renewal of cooperation between the state prosecutors and the Shin Bet. After a cooling off period, the two pardoned lawyers will leave the service.

The Israel Bar, meanwhile, says it expects to receive details from Harish of the offences and identities of the two attorneys, in order to decide whether to initiate disciplinary proceedings - including possible disbarment - against them.

In a formal complaint lodged against the two, MK Shulamit Aloni, a lawyer, has accused the Bar of "abetting a criminal act", by not taking action against the Shin Bet attorneys. Any other lawyer who had confessed to "inciting witnesses to commit perjury and perversion of justice" would immediately be disbarred, she has said.

The validity of a Bar action against the two, however, is in dispute among legal experts.

Solar energy system to be tried out in the north

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

KLIL. - Every home in this tiny settlement 15 kilometres east of Nahariya is to be hooked up to an experimental solar energy system in what is said to be the first such project in the country.

Designed and manufactured by Sonereo (a subsidiary of Sonol), the system is expected to make the village self-sufficient in supplying its own energy needs.

The isolated hamlet and its 25 families have been without electricity since Klil was founded seven years ago.

The residents, a quarter of whom are artists, decided then that they did not want to spoil the rugged land-

scape with pylons and overhead power lines. But they also found that the cost of being connected to the national electric grid was prohibitive because of the distances involved.

The solar energy system, sponsored by the Energy Ministry, Housing Ministry and the Jewish Agency, may be the answer to their needs. It is aesthetic, and ecologically clean, and will, villagers hope, supply all power requirements.

Each home will have its own separate system, comprising 18 solar panels and a set of back-up batteries.

The solar panels are expected to generate an average of up to 2.5 kilowatts of electricity per day. The batteries will store excess production for use at night or on days when

there is not enough sunlight to power the solar panels. And engineers say the batteries' storage capacity will be sufficient to provide electricity for a week without sunshine.

"The systems have been designed to meet the needs of each household, including lighting, a refrigerator, and other electrical appliances," said Mike Silverman, one of Klil's founding members.

Residents have long been experimenting with independent energy sources and several of them have installed solar panels or wind turbines to produce electricity for household needs. They also use solar energy to power the radio-controlled system that operates the water pump to the village.

But while these trials have shown the potential benefit of alternative energy sources, existing systems have proved insufficient.

The new solar energy units, for which residents will pay only a small percentage of the costs, are due to be installed within the next two weeks. Some families have opted to install the panels on their roofs; others have prepared plots alongside their homes.

The experiment is to run over a five-year period to test the project's feasibility.

"We cannot tell just how beneficial the solar energy systems will be, but we will certainly be better off than now," Silverman said.

He added that some residents had

managed without electricity altogether, making do with kerosene lamps and candles at night. But this had led to short working days, even with the benefit of summertime.

Silverman believes that the solar energy units - if they prove themselves for household use - could have other applications

Kremlin builds up case against U.S. journalist

'Daniloff deal still possible'

WASHINGTON. — A Soviet spokesman said yesterday that a compromise was still possible to forestall an espionage trial for American reporter Nicholas Daniloff, but the Kremlin meanwhile built up its case against him in the government newspaper.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov told a television interviewer that some kind of "diplomatic agreement" might be found leading to Daniloff's release. However, at the same time he noted the public accusations published in *Izvestia* yesterday.

The newspaper report, while describing Daniloff's meeting with a Soviet acquaintance in a Moscow park who allegedly handed him secret documents and photographs, did not appear to broaden the general charge against the correspondent of attempting to obtain military secrets about Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

After eight days under arrest, the 52-year-old reporter for *U.S. News and World Report* was charged Sunday with espionage, which in the Soviet Union carries a sentence of 15 years in prison, exile or death.

The pre-trial investigation could take up to nine months. It has centred on an envelope which Daniloff received from his Soviet acquaintance Mikhail or "Misha" only minutes before his arrest by eight KGB agents, on August 30.

Izvestia said the envelope contained a map of

Afghanistan with Soviet bases marked on it, and 26 black-and-white photographs of Soviet troops and military hardware.

Officials of *U.S. News and World Report* said last week Daniloff had told them the photographs were copies of pictures he had received some years ago from the same person, showing Soviet troops in Afghanistan, but which were rejected as being of too poor quality for printing in a *U.S. News* report on the Afghanistan situation.

U.S. News publisher Morton Zuckerman, who went to Moscow last week in an unsuccessful attempt to win Daniloff's release, said on television that *Izvestia*'s charges were "just another piece of fabrication which the Soviets have put together in order to try and create a case."

Under questioning, he said a "diplomatic arrangement" to avoid a trial "is always possible" and "in order not to aggravate our relations, maybe both sides can find some kind of compromise."

The U.S. believes Daniloff was arrested in retaliation for the arrest in New York of Soviet citizen Gennady Zakharov on spy charges.

The White House has insisted the cases are not comparable and a spy-for-spy swap is hence unacceptable, but has made clear it is open to some compromise arrangement to win Daniloff's release.

Zakharov was expected to be indicted on

espionage charges in a New York court today.

Meanwhile, U.S. sources said yesterday that President Reagan is considering expelling Soviet officials at the UN a few at a time until the Kremlin releases Daniloff.

One top administration official, Treasury Secretary James Baker III, suggested that continued detention of Daniloff "would make it awfully difficult" to hold a U.S.-Soviet summit the two superpowers have been trying to set up for later this year.

Administration officials said Reagan is reviewing various steps the U.S. could take in response to the Soviets' filing espionage charges against Daniloff.

His list of options was said to include a general reduction in the size of the Soviet Embassy staff in the U.S. and cancellation of a scheduled summit-planning session later this month between Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

One step described by an official would include periodic, perhaps daily, expulsion of Soviet officials attached to the UN headquarters in New York. The expulsions could continue for weeks or months if the journalist was not released, the source said.

Apparently, no consensus has been reached at the State Department on what steps, if any, to take. (Reuters AP)

12 killed as Moslem rebels hit Filipino wedding

CAGAYAN DE ORO, Philippines (Reuters). — Members of a Moslem rebel faction excluded from peace talks with the government killed 10 people and wounded 90, many seriously, in a grenade attack on a wedding, military officials announced yesterday.

The bride was among the wounded.

The attack on a Roman Catholic church in the town of Salvador on Mindanao island came yesterday, a day after President Corason Aquino and Moslem guerrilla leader Nur Misuari opened peace talks and agreed on a ceasefire.

Two of the attackers were killed by police.

Area army commander Col. Raul Aquino told reporters yesterday the rebels, who belonged to a faction of the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), tossed the grenade shortly after the marriage had been solemnized. About 400 people were packed into the church.

Col. Aquino said the death toll could rise as many of the wounded were in serious condition. Doctors said nearly 50 of the wounded had only a 50 per cent chance of surviving.

He said the rebels belonged to the Salamat Hashim faction, which was not invited to talks on Jolo island between President Aquino and Misuari, leader of the MNLF. Misuari returned last week from exile in the Middle East for talks on ending the 14-year-old insurgency.

Lanao del Sur province, where the attack occurred, is a predominantly Moslem province.

The Salamat Hashim wants secession of Moslem provinces from the Philippines. President Aquino has made clear she is opposed to the partition of the island but willing to offer autonomy.

345 Afghani rebels change sides

ISLAMABAD (Reuters). — Some 345 rebels have surrendered to authorities in Afghanistan's western province of Herat and pledged to fight their former comrades, the official Afghan news agency Bakhtar reported yesterday.

It said the rebels were previously attached to Jamiat-i-Islami, one of several Pakistani-based Moslem guerrilla parties fighting the Soviet-backed Afghan government.



A two-year-old Pakistani boy, Khuram Azad, who was adopted at birth by his aunt and uncle, naturalized British citizens, is being hidden by the couple in defiance of a Home Office deportation order. The Home Office had ruled that there was "no genuine transfer of parental responsibility" and ordered that the child be returned to Pakistan and he could complete immigration

procedures. There has been an outcry in the news media and by the opposition in Parliament, who charge that Britain's immigration laws are inhumane. There was also an angry demonstration in the family's home town of Bradford, in north England, which has a sizeable immigrant community from the Indian sub-continent.

(Reuters telephoto)

Sino-Soviet talks at highest level since '69

PEKING (AFP). — Soviet First Deputy Premier Nikolai Talyzin, a close aide of Mikhail Gorbachev, arrived here yesterday and said that Moscow favoured an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations in all spheres.

Talyzin, the highest-ranking Soviet official to visit China since 1969, is here on a week-long visit accompanied by some 20 officials including Igor Gorbachev, the new Soviet deputy foreign minister who has been given the task of overseeing negotiations on improving relations between the Communist giants.

"We hope that the forthcoming exchange of views with representatives of the Chinese leadership on a wide range of questions of interest to both sides will contribute to the strengthening of Soviet-Chinese good neighbourliness," Talyzin said in an arrival statement.

He added that he hoped the delegation's talks with Chinese leaders would also "give a new impetus to

progress in mutually beneficial cooperation in all spheres."

"The CPSU (Communist Party of the Soviet Union) and the Soviet government consistently favour a further improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations in all spheres," said Talyzin, who is also head of the Soviet state planning commission, Gosplan, and a senior economic adviser to Gorbachev.

Talyzin's visit comes two days after publication of a television interview in which China's top leader Deng Xiaoping offered to meet Gorbachev in Moscow, if the Soviet Union pressed Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

Diplomats here noted that it was the first time in more than 20 years that a Chinese leader had offered to meet his Soviet counterpart in a bid to normalize relations between the two countries.

The Chinese side would probably ask Talyzin to clarify Gorbachev's Asian peace initiatives made in July, when he offered partial Soviet troop withdrawals from Afghanistan and Mongolia and proposed a settlement of a Sino-Soviet border dispute, favouring China, western analysts here said.

Relations between Moscow and Peking have thawed since 1982, when the first round of talks towards normalizing relations was held.

Two-way trade has leapt from \$300 million in 1981 to \$1.9 billion last year, and is expected to rise to an annual \$5b. to \$6b. by 1990.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Presidential rule imposed in strategic Kashmir

NEW DELHI (AP). — For the first time since Indian independence, presidential rule has been imposed in the strategic Himalayan state of Kashmir following failure to resolve a lingering political crisis.

Since the president has only limited power, the move means that the Moslem-dominated state bordering China and Pakistan would be ruled directly by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's federal government.

Kashmir has been without a popularly elected government since last March.

Pakistan frees Bhutto

KARACHI (AP). — Opposition leader Benazir Bhutto was released from jail last night after being held 25 days during a crackdown on dissidents by the government.

She was released on the eve of a scheduled hearing by the Sind provincial high court of an appeal against the government's 30-day detention order under which she was arrested.

Hundreds of opposition leaders had been arrested August 13 in house-arrests across the country as the government moved against the opposition. The arrests led to nationwide riots and disturbances in which at least 29 people were killed.

Biological weapons conference opens

GENEVA (AP). — Experts from 103 countries began meeting yesterday to review a 14-year-old treaty banning biological weapons, and the conference president, Winfried Lang of Austria, said their main task was to strengthen the accord's credibility.

The conference is "part of a broad and ongoing process of cooperation to secure a safer world," said Lang.

The 1972 Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons Convention bans development, production, stockpiling and possession of toxins and biological agents except for peaceful purposes.

Eight more years in orbit for Salyut-7

MOSCOW (Reuters). — The Soviet Union's Salyut-7 space station will stay in space for at least another eight years at a higher orbit, the Communist Party daily *Pravda* said yesterday.

The station, launched in April 1982, had been moved to the new position to enable it to monitor conditions at higher orbits, averaging 480 km. information essential for the Soviet Union's manned space programme.

LANDSLIDE. — A landslide on a Swiss mountain pass buried at least three vehicles yesterday and at least one person was seriously injured in the accident on the road between Interlaken and Lucerne.

MIDDLE EAST BRIEFS

Iraq threatens to expand war

BAGHDAD (AP). — A senior Iraqi official yesterday said Iraq will soon attack Iran's Larak Island oil terminal at the mouth of the Gulf. Such a move would expand the Gulf war to the strategic strait through which flows about one-sixth of the non-Communist world's oil supplies.

French FM ready to meet Arafat

RIYADH (AP). — French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond was quoted yesterday as saying he is ready to hold a meeting with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, reported the Saudi newspaper *Al-Jazira*. Raimond, who was interviewed while on a three-day visit to the kingdom last week, said that the encounter with the PLO leader probably would take place in a Middle East capital over the coming months.

Hussein resting after UK sinus operation

AMMAN (AP). — King Hussein of Jordan, on a private visit to Britain, has undergone a second sinus operation in as many months, and is resting in an undisclosed hospital, the state-run Amman radio announced yesterday.

The monarch was known to have suffered from chronic sinus infections that have caused severe headaches.

Unifil to reduce exposure

BEIRUT (Reuters). — UN Undersecretary-General Marrack Goulding concluded talks with Lebanese leaders here and said steps would be taken to reduce the exposure of Unifil soldiers to attack. Meanwhile, no casualties were reported among two French Unifil units which came under rocket-propelled fire late Sunday night in South Lebanon.

Pakistanis search for henchmen in hijack

Jerusalem Post Staff and agencies

KARACHI. — The death toll in the Pan Am hijack rose to 19 yesterday as controversy over the bloody end to the siege continued and police launched a hunt for any accomplices of the hijackers.

Hospital spokesmen said another three people had died of wounds received when the four Palestinian gunmen began spraying bullets around the darkened Boeing 747 on Friday.

They listed the dead as 13 Indians, two Americans and two Pakistanis, with two of the bodies still unidentified. The government-controlled APP news agency said 32 of the more than 100 injured were still being treated in four hospitals here.

Those in hospital were 14 Indians, eight Pakistanis, five Americans, two Canadians, a Briton, an Italian and a Mexican. APP said three of the Americans, two Pakistanis and the Mexican were in serious condition.

A 15-year-old American boy was in serious condition at a U.S. hospital in West Germany from head wounds suffered during the shooting, senior U.S. state Department spokesman Michael Austrian said.

A court here yesterday remanded the four Palestinian hijackers in custody for 15 days.

One of the Palestinians was being treated for an unspecified wound at a hospital here officials said. The other three are being held at an army base.

President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq has said the Palestinians will be hanged if they are convicted of hijacking and murder.

Pakistan security officers said they raided several houses in Karachi in search of accomplices who might have given the hijackers arms and shelter or masterminded the plane seizure. This included a number of hostels housing Arab students.

The *Jerusalem Post* correspondent reports from Washington:

Pakistani officials have not yet provided the U.S. with the exact details of their intense interrogation of the hijackers, administration sources said.

The Pakistanis were expected to make a full report available, but "it'll take a while," an American official told *The New York Times*. Referring to the hijackers, he added: "Most of these people are trained to give several different stories."

State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb yesterday told reporters that the U.S. still does not know the identity of the terrorists.

The *New York Times* yesterday reported that America's "Delta Force" counter-terrorism team had been sent to the scene of the hijacking but failed to get there before the incident erupted in bloodshed.

Leftist bombers hit Paris and Cologne

PARIS (AFP). — A bomb ripped through a post office on the ground floor of City Hall here yesterday, killing a woman and injuring 18, including a three-year-old girl, police said.

The explosion, which occurred just after 7 p.m., largely destroyed the post office and sent shards from blown-out windows over a broad cobblestone plaza.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who is concurrently Mayor of Paris, maintains an office in the City Hall. He interrupted an anti-terrorism meeting at his ministerial office to rush to the scene. He said in a statement later that the war against terrorism, "The leper of modern times, must be fought, and fought with all the necessary means."

Police said the woman killed bore no identity papers, while they declined to identify the three-year-old girl.

An eye-witness said he had seen two men whom he described as Arabs place a package in a telephone box inside the post office. They then fled from the building after planting the bomb.

The explosion came just half an hour after 11 Kurdish militants peacefully surrendered to police after a 90-minute takeover of the offices of Iraqi Airways on the Champs-Elysees. They fled into a police van with victory signs, smiling.

An employee in the Iraqi Airways office, reached by telephone during the takeover, said the Kurds were protesting recent Turkish army actions in Turkish and Iraqi Kurdistan.

Jerusalem Post Correspondent Wladimir Struminski reports from Bonn: A terrorist bomb exploded in the proximity of the headquarters of the West German secret service in Cologne Sunday night. One person was injured.

The so-called militant arm of the left-wing terrorist Red Army Faction claimed responsibility for the bombing. *The Jerusalem Post* was told that this was probably true.

Four die in shootout with S. Africa police

PRETORIA (AFP). — Police headquarters yesterday announced they killed four men in a shoot-out in the east coast port city of Durban late Sunday, and a quantity of Soviet-made weapons were seized.

The Bureau of Information, the government's propaganda arm, said another black man had been shot dead by police at the weekend when they exchanged fire with blacks stoning a police vehicle in the Eastern Cape.

Two burnt bodies were also found in two Eastern Cape black townships, the Bureau added.

The latest deaths bring the weekend figure to seven and to at least 293 the number killed since the government imposed the current state of emergency last June 12. Community leaders believe the unofficial number is considerably higher.

Police would not immediately confirm that the four men shot dead in Durban were members of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC).

The South African Press Association (Sapa) said the four were believed to have been fleeing in a car after a house in the black township of Kwamashu had been hit by three hand-grenades, injuring a woman and her daughter.

The car was spotted soon afterwards by police during a massive search for the bombers, and a shoot-out ensued. Arms of Soviet origin were found in the car.

Police said there was no immediate claim of responsibility for the attack.

Last Wednesday police reported

arresting a "highly-trained ANC terrorist" in Durban and seizing arms including Soviet-made Limpet mines similar to the mine that injured 21 people in a Durban supermarket blast a week ago.

The Bureau of Information also reported the arrest of five black men who had tried to "necklace" — execute by placing a burning tyre around the neck — a black man in the coastal city of Port Elizabeth.

They gave no details, but many "necklace" victims have been blacks associated with government-created black local authorities or black policemen, regarded as collaborators with white authority.

In Stockholm, a bomb yesterday shattered the ANC office, causing widespread damage to property but no injuries to the four people inside.

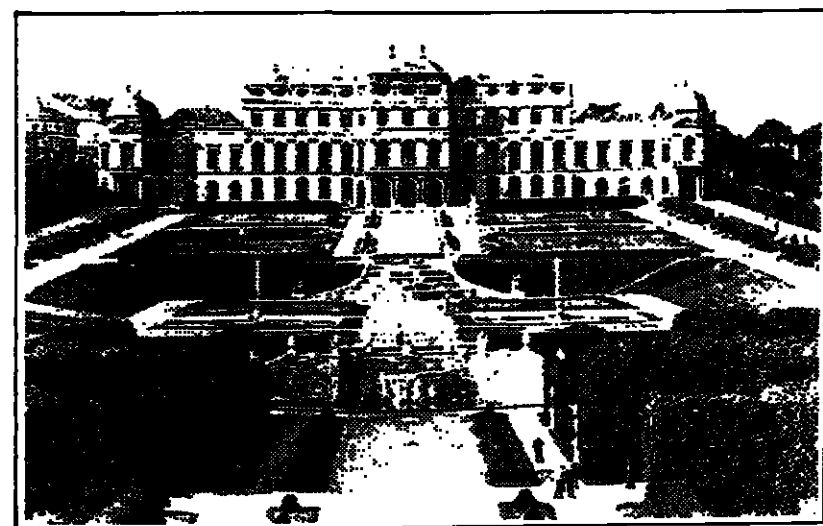
A police spokesman told Reuters the bomb had been placed in the attic of the four-storey building in central Stockholm.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, said yesterday he was horrified by a tour of one of the most impoverished black shanty towns in South Africa and blamed Pretoria's apartheid racial policies.

Avoiding muddy pot holes, Runcie was taken by Cape Town's new Archbishop Desmond Tutu to the Crossroads shanty town, where make-shift tin and cardboard homes without sanitation are crowded together a short drive from opulent, whites-only suburbs.

Corretta Scott King, widow of slain U.S. civil rights leader Martin Luther King, who participated in the tour, said she had never seen "such squalor and inhuman conditions."

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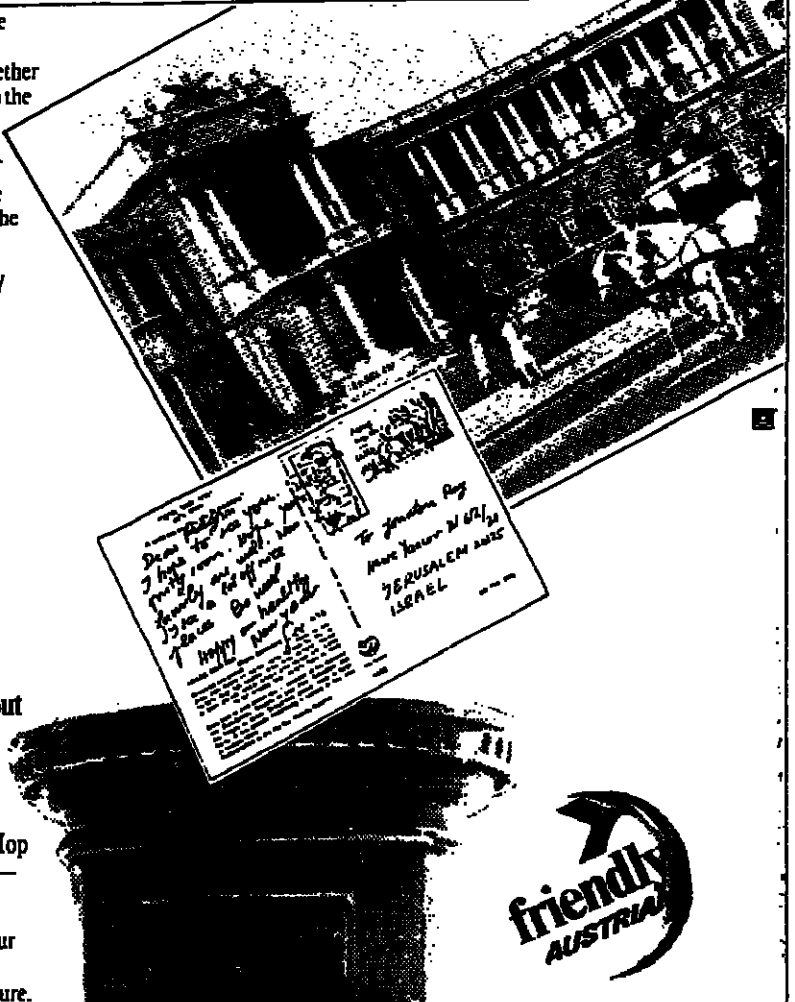
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המבנית המאוחדת לישראל קרן היסוד
United Israel Appeal Keren Hayesod



By JOEL GREENBERG

A poll released yesterday on Palestinian political opinion in the administered territories indicates that there is widespread support for terror actions and significant backing for political positions more radical than those of the mainstream PLO.

The poll shows overwhelming support for the PLO and the leadership of Yasser Arafat, while indicating strong rejection of UN resolution 242. Co-sponsored by the East Jerusalem *Al Fajr* newspaper, the American paper *Newsdav*, and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, the poll was conducted by Dr. Moham' med Shadid, a political scientist at An-Najah University in Nablus.

West Bank expert Meron Benvenisti, who served as a survey consultant along with an American statistics expert, Rick Seltzer of Howard University, commented that a political poll in the territories was something of "a contradiction in terms," because of the lack of free political discourse there. He also said that the poll sample indicated an overrepresentation of professional and white collar workers, traditionally a more politically active group. "These are not necessarily the views of the general public," Nevertheless, he added, the poll had been conducted in "good faith," and was the most thorough attempt to date to

gauge public opinion on current political issues in the territories.

The poll sample consisted of 1,024 people, interviewed last month in 50 cities, villages, and refugee camps in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The interviews were conducted by Palestinians, including An-Najah University graduates.

The survey results showed political positions more hardline than those of the mainstream PLO leadership, though about 70 per cent of interviewees said the organization's leadership reflected the preferred Palestinian position.

According to Benvenisti, the more radical positions of Palestinians in the territories indicate that an "authentic" local leadership representing their views would not necessarily be more moderate than the PLO.

The establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza as an interim solution to the Palestinian problem, was rejected by 43.2 per cent, who preferred continued struggle towards the establishment of a democratic state in all of Palestine. 49.7 per cent supported a state in the West Bank and Gaza. 77.9 per cent were in favour of a democratic state in all of Palestine, while 16.9 per cent saw a state in the West Bank and Gaza as a permanent solution.

Diplomatic initiative was general-

West Bank poll shows support for terrorism

ly perceived as an ineffective means for solving the Palestinian problem. 7.3 per cent support it, compared with 60.7 per cent who support armed struggle.

Violence is perceived as justified, legitimate and effective. Of those polled, 78.4 per cent said that violence was justified in pursuit of the Palestinian cause; 83 per cent said violence was part of the struggle for self-determination; and 60.7 per cent saw it as the most effective tactic for solving the Palestinian problem.

Terrorism enjoys widespread support: 87.6 per cent justified the 1978 hijacking of an Israeli bus on the Haifa-Tel Aviv highway, which led to what is known as the "Coastal Road Massacre;" 60.5 per cent agreed with planting a bomb on an El Al plane; 36.9 per cent supported the terror attacks on passengers at the Vienna and Rome airports; and 20.7 per cent justified planting bombs on civilian aircraft. At the same time, only 1.2 per cent felt that the 1984 terror attack by the Jewish

underground on students at Hebron Islamic University had been justified.

These findings represent a departure from declared PLO policy, which has rejected terrorism abroad.

About 81 per cent said they believed the 1983 bombing of US marine headquarters in Beirut was justified.

The poll shows overwhelming support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians (93.5 per cent). But support for the current leadership of the organization, and for Yasser Arafat as a preferred leader, is about 70 per cent. According to Benvenisti, this reflects a dual attitude to the PLO: universal support given the organization as a symbol of Palestinian nationalism; but less support for the PLO as an effective political institution.

Though Arafat enjoys overwhelming support compared to other Palestinian leaders (78.8 per cent), close to 10 per cent of the

interviewees supported leaders of the more radical Rejection Front Palestinian groups.

King Hussein is supported by 3.4 per cent of the sample. Only 6.3 per cent favour placing the territories under Jordanian sovereignty as an interim solution. Only about 5 per cent favour a return of the West Bank to Jordan, or a confederation with Jordan as a permanent solution. Both Hussein and the U.S. are seen as responsible for the breakdown in coordination between Jordan and the PLO.

Over 80 per cent of the respondents rejected a solution to the Palestinian problem based on UN Security Council Resolution 242. More than half said this was because it did not recognize Palestinian rights to self-determination.

Daoud Kuttab, editor of the English-language edition of *Al Fajr*, said at a press conference yesterday, that this result showed that the PLO's refusal to accept the resolution was firmly based on opinion in

the territories.

More than half of the total favoured a Palestinian state based either on Islamic law, or a combination of Islam and nationalism. A democratic, secular state was favoured by 10.4 per cent.

Free elections for city councils and mayors were favoured by 73.7 per cent of those surveyed and 60.9 per cent reject any alternative to such elections. Only 1.1 per cent support the appointment of mayors, and none of these surveyed supported autonomy as proposed by Israel.

The U.S. plays a negative role in the Middle East peace process according to 85.5 per cent, while 60.8 per cent said the U.S. could assist in the process. A similar percentage said the Soviet Union could help the peace moves.

Over 70 per cent believe that neither Labour nor the Likud will increase chances for a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem.

More than half of those surveyed believe that extreme right-wing Kach leader Meir Kahane does not reflect deep-seated feelings of the majority of Israelis, though 44.3 per cent disagree.

About a quarter of those polled believe that more than half of the Israelis would accept a "two-state solution" but about 40 per cent said less than half of the Israelis would agree to this.

Kuttab attributed the more radical positions indicated in the poll to the influence of Israeli occupation.

"When you have nothing, you want everything, and there is a strong desire for maximalist solutions," Kuttab said. *Al Fajr* publisher Paul Ajlouny said support for violence was a reaction to Israeli aggression against Palestinians under occupation. Ajlouny said that the "brutality of occupation" had caused the "sickness" of terrorism and its support among Palestinians. "People under occupation have no valve to express their inner frustration," he said.

Kuttab conceded that the conditions under which the survey was conducted - the occupation by Israel and possible feelings of intimidation by respondents - were a constraint on the poll's credibility. But, he said, he believed the poll "gives as accurate a reflection as possible of Palestinian opinion, given the circumstances." He said it had given "Palestinians a chance to speak for themselves."

The head of the Judea and Samaria Civil Administration, Tat-Aluf Efraim Sneh dismissed the poll findings as biased, Israeli radio reported yesterday. Sneh indicated the respondents had been influenced by both Shadid and the interviewers, who he said were radical Fatah activists at An-Najah.

By HELGA DUDMAN

Rocks, exposed beaches. Statistics. Drops in the water level, misleading comparisons in the media. What is happening to the Kinneret?

Never in its history has the September water level of the lake been as low. On the first of this month, it was 212.15 metres below sea level, and it will drop still lower in the coming months because the year's minimum is never reached in September. The level keeps dropping until about January; as long as the weather is summery, about one centimetre a day is lost through evaporation. Early rains have no effect on the Kinneret. In all probability, an all-time low will occur by November, with an estimated level of around minus 212.50 metres with a further low in December.

It is wrong to say, as the popular media enjoy doing, that the lake is now "three metres too low." The error lies in comparing the always low, late summer level with the spring maximum; or comparing apple blossoms with applesauce. The present level is something like a metre and a half under an acceptable level for September - which is bad enough. By way of comparison, the seasonal figure for two very good years, 1980 and 1981, was around minus 210.

Diving into these statistics is very confusing. This writer admits to the necessity of standing on her head every paragraph or so in order to clear it; for we must always remember that we are dealing in negative figures - minus levels, calculated as below the level of the Mediterranean. That is: for our deep-in-the-rift Kinneret, the higher the figure, the lower the lake, and vice versa. Another tricky little point: the base of the "index" was arbitrarily changed in 1975, so that to compare present figures with those before

that year another 10 centimetres must be added.

The lowest level in modern history was in December, 1934, when the recorded measurement was minus 212.34 (or 212.44, according to today's calculations if we adjust for the index change.) This was an intentional drop, engineered by Pinhas Rutenberg, who changed the course of the lake's history by constructing the Electric Corporation's dam, rearranging the topography south of the lake, and introducing control over the outflow into the Jordan River.

Rutenberg ordered the waters to drop in 1934 to make it possible to construct the Tiberias promenade and protect low-lying houses from flooding when the lake rose - under the new conditions - to levels higher than ever before in the city's history. The pre-Rutenberg level of the Jordan was constant at minus 211 metres. Water entered freely from the lake. The banks overflowed in the rainy season, but a general equilibrium prevailed and fluctuations in the level of the lake were far fewer than today.

But enough, for the moment, of all this nasty factual input.

Bikini-wise, what do we have? Wide stretches of rocks around the shore, and trees once close to the water-line now far off on dry land. As all visitors to Israel's only lake have learned this summer, you can have a very long wade into the water before coming to even bathtub depth. Just how far, depends on which beach. You are likely to bang against a rock when you think you have reached swimmable depths. Serious swimmers who go far out run risks from motor boats with their (irritating to this swimmer) load of water skiers.

The rumour that exposed beaches

Confusing statistics about Kinneret level



The last two years of drought have left the Sea Scouts marina in Tiberias high and dry this summer. (Leon Munster)

can yield coins may be well-founded, but makes little sense: nobody ever dropped coins at the present shoreline. Those interested in

broken modern glass will do well. A great gap separates popular, subjective views of this year's Kinneret from the objective, scientific

analysis which has long occupied scholars. I have noticed, by the way, that the average Tiberian practically never dwells on the level of the lake.

Any mention of personal discomfort, or remarks about hardship for the children this summer, have been more than offset by delight at the departure of this summer's droves of Israeli tourists.

Geologically, the Kinneret is a young lake, thought to be only about 17,000 years old. Its first 16,946 or so years were "natural" and generally unchanging, as is true of most natural resources. (Not entirely: nature itself languidly invoked some shifts, such as the stopping up of one of two outlets at the southern end, which in earlier times had made Beit Yerah an island.)

Nothing much happened even when pre-20th century man came to live here, and in multitudes. Archaeological evidence of early harbours that dotted the lake, and other clues, indicate that the water level remained fairly constant even during years of drought. Fluctuation between minimum and maximum levels was much less than it is today, when we determine it by pushing buttons - something like 1.5 metres each year, as between the full spring levels of March to May, and the low levels of November and December. Maximum and minimum levels used to be around minus 209.25 and minus 210.75, respectively.

Modern man has intervened twice. First, with the dam at Deganya in 1932 that brought electricity to the region; and again in 1964, with the National Water Carrier that brought water to southern Israel. Besides the direct engineering impact of these enterprises, there are many others: the draining of the Hula swamps, the tremendous increase in water consumption demanded by modern living and modern agriculture, and so on. What a lot of complications impinge on the lake! No wonder that experts in engineer-

ing, physics, chemistry, geology, microbiology, agricultural technology, economics, meteorology, and archeology, for a start, have studied and written so much about this lake which, though young, is now in a suddenly difficult adolescence.

So what are we supposed to do? Stop pumping, start praying? Mend our immoral ways? Deal with the conflicting interests of agriculture and tourism? The first, a thirsty giant, is our prime consumer of water. The second - at least its dollar-earning components - suffers when the lake recedes. This year the boats of Kibbutz Ein Gev, which traditionally take pilgrims to Capernaum, can no longer land there.

I asked Mendel Nun, of that kibbutz, how he views the water-line, which he does daily and very knowledgeably. A graph of yearly levels hangs over his desk; he is in touch with all the water people, and has written extensively on all aspects of the Kinneret.

"First, let's stop being hysterical. If we have a few years of normal rainfall, things will of course improve." But he adds that we have been too optimistic, insufficiently cautious, and too ready to live on the famous overdraft, this time of water; and he is severely critical of mass media pronouncements on the subject.

The good news is that when I returned to Tiberias via an Ein Gev ferry, a large group of Dutch tourists was waiting at the pier to make the trip back.

The bad news - not that it's really news - is that the rocky shore at the Tiberias pier was littered to an amazing density with garbage, mostly plastic bottles and soft-drink cans. If only garbage were made of lead and thrown out to sea, the level would rise magnificently.

WEST BANK

(Continued from Page One)

Shalev says. The measures should be perceived as administrative, not political steps, he says.

In practical terms the Israeli moves should include the appointment, in coordination with Jordan, of local Palestinian mayors in Hebron, Ramallah and El Bireh, where the municipalities are currently run by Israelis. "If this will lead to a situation in which all the mayors are local residents with a pro-Hashemite orientation, or who want a peace settlement with Israel, this will make it easier to foster an alternative leadership to the PLO."

At the same time Israel should "work to increase Jordanian involvement in Judea and Samaria, so that Jordan could become a force acceptable to the population, could reduce the PLO's standing, and eventually replace Israeli civil administration."

These steps could create the conditions for eventual implementation of unilateral autonomy, "which is conditional on Jordan's involvement and its ability to create a counter influence to that of the PLO in Judea

and Samaria."

Such moves must be taken in the absence of progress toward peace negotiations, and would be less risky than Israeli agreement to discuss a settlement with the Palestinians based on mutual concessions, without a consolidation of Jordanian influence in the West Bank at the expense of the PLO.

Shalev says Israel's moves in the West Bank should be generally aimed at reducing friction with the local population, strengthening Jordan at the expense of the PLO, creating an alternative leadership to the PLO and moving towards negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians.

Israel should maintain control of external and internal security and foreign affairs. Existing Jewish settlements should be safeguarded, but there should be an Israeli commitment not to build new settlements. Israel should continue to collect levies at the Jordan bridges, and maintain control of water resources, while agreeing not to increase the quantity it pumps in the West Bank, Shalev says.

State of Israel Ministry of Education and Culture Department of Adult Education

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- 1) Netanya: Ulpan Hasharon, Tel. 053-92831
- 2) Ra'anana, Tel. 052-445740
- 3) Kiryat Sharet, Tel. 03-808262
- 4) Tel Aviv: Ulpan Brodetsky, Tel. 03-03-413042
- 5) Tel Aviv: Beit Milman, Tel. 03-418964
- 6) Tel Aviv: Ulpan Meir, Tel. 03-286188
- 7) Rehovot: Oshiot, Tel. 08-413790

A visit to Neveh Shalom

Istanbul Jews had a sense of security

By CARL SCHRAG

Special to The Jerusalem Post
Exactly 15 weeks after I attended the bar mitzva of Ruben Hikim in Istanbul's largest synagogue, two terrorists stormed the building during Shabbat morning services, killing 22 worshippers and wounding many more.

I did not know Ruben. I saw him only once, and he was in his glory. He read from the Torah, addressed 200 or so relatives and friends in Turkish and Ladino, and relished his day in much the same way as 13-year-old boys do in every Jewish community around the world. I'm still not sure if he was one of the victims.

In May and June, I visited several small European Jewish communities, including those of Prague, Budapest, Gibraltar and Lisbon. Each left its mark, but the apparent comfort and freedom enjoyed by the Turkish Jews was most impressive.

The Neveh Shalom synagogue is a relatively new building. My travelling companion, a student of archeology, was disappointed in its modern design. He had hoped for something to rival the ancient glory of the Blue Mosque and Aya Sophia. But I was impressed by that synagogue's proud and open design.

The Magen David was prominent on the outside wall in full view of the Moslem passers-by. Inside the large square room - with seating for 400-500 people, including a women's balcony - was dominated by a giant blue and yellow stained glass window again bearing the Magen David.

We had hardly taken our seats when a hunched old man approached us. "You come from Israel," he said in Hebrew, half

asking, half stating what he thought to be a fact.

I explained that my friend was from America, but I came from Israel. He couldn't pull himself away. "Ma hadash ba'aretz? (What's new in Israel?)" he asked with keen interest.

He told me that his sister lived in Ramat Gan, and that he too had lived in Israel for a few years after 1948, until his father's illness had forced him to return to Istanbul. Now he tried to satisfy himself with regular visits to the Galilee kibbutz where he'd once lived.

"I knew everybody back then," he said with pride. "Menahem Begin and all the rest. I knew them all." He also said he could always be found at Neveh Shalom on the Sabbath and festivals. Today I wish he had not been such a devoted member.

Another man tried to communicate with us in Ladino, but between his limited English and our limited Turkish all we could manage was a few "Shabbat Shalom's" and a hearty "Welcome to Turkey."

My memory is filled with the faces and words of the people I met at Neveh Shalom. I remember how the elegant women met their well-dressed husbands in the synagogue foyer at the end of services, and how they all poured into the street, a happy, talkative crowd.

The Jews I met in Istanbul said they felt quite at ease in a Moslem state, and reported few problems with their neighbours.

Their relaxed behaviour around the synagogue confirmed their sense of security. Until last Saturday, they were confident in their ability to pray freely in their city. And now?

Carl Schrag is a freelance writer, based in Jerusalem.

Man returns after forced exile in U.S.

Yisrael Fuchs, convicted three years ago of firing shots at a passing Arab car near Hebron, last week returned to Israel as a new immigrant, and went to live in the Kiryat Arba quarter of Hebron.

The Jerusalem District Court rejected Fuchs's claim that the driver had tried to run him down and sentenced him to 34 months in prison.

After completing two-thirds of his sentence, Fuchs, at the time a member of Meir Kahane's Kach party, was due to be released for good behaviour, but security personnel objected.

It was agreed that Fuchs could be released on condition that he remained in the U.S. during the remainder of his prison sentence.

Jewish volunteers in Spanish war to meet

An international congress honouring Jews who volunteered to fight for the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War is to be held in Tel Aviv next month, the organizers announced.

President Herzog will be among those addressing the participants. The Spanish Civil War broke out 50 years ago. (Itim)

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HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Tel Aviv publishes data on Denver Boot

Jerusalem Post Staff
TEL AVIV. - Of some 200 cars locked into the Denver Boot here every day, about a third are parked on the sidewalk, according to a municipal survey.

Another 26 per cent of the immobilized cars are parked in no-stopping zones, while 14.5 per cent are parked in places reserved for the disabled.

Volunteer blood donors mark 50th anniversary

TEL AVIV (Itim). - "Give blood on your birthday" - was the slogan adopted yesterday by the Association of Volunteer Blood Donors to mark the beginning of the organization's 50th anniversary.

The group distributes a list of its members, with their blood types, to hospitals. When emergency blood donations are needed, members are on call.

A festive ceremony is to be held next Sunday at the Mann Auditorium.

Joint TV commission

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The battle between Israel Television and Educational Television for transmission time on the country's one channel may be resolved within a month. Education Minister Navon yesterday appointed a joint commission of ITV and ETV top executives to settle once and for all the air time dispute between the two.

Navon specified that he wants a decision by the beginning of October.

Hadassah demands release of Soviet refusenik

The Hadassah Medical Organization has written to the Soviet authorities, demanding the release from a labour camp of Roald (Aliik) Zelichenok, 49, who is reportedly hovering between life and death.

Zelichenok, an electrical engineer, was found guilty in August 1985 of slandering the Soviet state in letters sent to friends in Israel and the U.S.

But he suffers from high blood pressure and requires constant medical care in a hospital. Prof. Mordechai Popovtzer, head of Hadassah Hospital's kidney and hypertension department, reported after he had spoken by phone with Zelichenok's wife in the Soviet Union. (Itim)

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Thursday, September 11, 1986 at 8:30 p.m.
in the refectory of the Redeemer Church, Old City.



Leonid Volvovsky (right) at a Jewish Song Festival outside Moscow, October 1978. Holding the guitar is Alexei Magarik, then 20.

Songs in the forest, Hebrew in court

Among the dedicated group of Jews who taught Hebrew in Moscow 10 years ago was Leonid Volvovsky, known to his friends by his Hebrew name, Ari. At the time of Sharansky's arrest in 1977, Volvovsky not only refused to give testimony against his friend, but insisted upon upholding his innocence. "I would like Sharansky to know," he wrote on the interrogation sheet, "that the Motherland remembers him and prays for him; it prays that the Almighty will strengthen his spirit and mind."

That Motherland was (and is) Israel. For Volvovsky and his friends it was the centre of their efforts and aspirations. They were mastering the Hebrew language, not in order to speak it in the streets of Moscow but in the streets of Jerusalem.

In 1979 Volvovsky helped to set up "A Week of Hebrew" for his fellow refuseniks. He was also a leading light (and voice) in the "Jewish Song Festivals" which were held for two successive years in a forest just outside Moscow. Becoming an observant Jew, Volvovsky delighted in learning, practising and teaching the traditions of Judaism. "In my lessons," he wrote to a friend in August 1979, "I always try to use songs and especially Hassidic melodies, because I love them very much," and, of the forest festivals, he explained, three months later: "Every two weeks, on Sunday, we travel to the woods and celebrate our holidays and simply talk about our traditions and our history."

In 1980 Volvovsky asked to become an Israeli citizen. He was immediately sent a certificate of citizenship from the Ministry of Interior in Jerusalem, certificate No. 956.

In June 1985, Volvovsky was arrested on a charge of "anti-Soviet activity." He was also accused of giving someone a copy of Leon Uris's *Exodus*, banned in the USSR. As a trial was prepared against him, he announced that he would not speak Russian in court. He was an Israeli citizen, and would speak only Hebrew, his national language. His wife Ludmila, herself a fluent Hebrew speaker, would act, he added, as his interpreter.

How enormously impressed I was, meeting Ludmila Volvovsky for the first time that summer (a year ago), by her determination to support and to protect her husband. Like Avital Sharansky in the West, she gave

every waking hour, and many sleepless nights, to her husband's cause.

Volvovsky's trial was held in October 1985 in Gorky, where he lived. Many refuseniks travelled from Moscow and Leningrad to be with him. Not one of them was allowed into the courtroom. As for Ludmila, she was forcibly removed from the court, together with their 17-year-old daughter, Kira.

At the end of the trial, the judge asked Volvovsky if he was prepared to seek the pardon of the court. No, he said; he would seek instead God's forgiveness; and he would seek it, not for himself, but for the judge, the prosecutor, and all those who had participated in convicting him unjustly.

The extent of that injustice became clear after the trial, when it was learned that among the witnesses were several members of the local fire brigade who had once visited Volvovsky's apartment in order to turn off an emergency heater. The judge had pressed them to testify that Volvovsky had criticized the Soviet regime in their presence. But, as Ludmila wrote in protest to Mikhail Gorbachev three weeks after the trial, her husband had not been at home at the time of the firemen's visit.

Volvovsky was sentenced to three years in labour camp. His sentence was imposed (and announced) while the Soviet Foreign Minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, was in New York, celebrating the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the UN.

Ludmila Volvovsky urges us to continue to do all in our power to demand her husband's freedom, and to allow her family to live in Israel.

Two weeks ago, in the immigrants arrival hall at Ben-Gurion Airport, while waiting to welcome Sharansky's mother and brother, I saw the expressions of joy on the faces of two former Prisoners-of-Zion, Lev Roitburd (who reached Israel in 1981) and Mark Nashpits (who arrived last year). As I watched them, I thought to myself: surely one day, may it be soon, Ari Volvovsky, Hebrew speaker, lover of Israel, devout Jew, refusenik since 1974, holder of Israel citizenship, will enter that festive hall, with Ludmila and Kira at his side.

Ethiopia in Moscow

By STEVEN KAPLAN

During the past two years I have spoken to close to a hundred groups on the history and culture of the Jews of Ethiopia. None of my previous experiences had, however, prepared me for the two talks on the subject which I gave in Moscow last week. I was in the Soviet capital as one of two Israeli participants in the Ninth International Conference of Ethiopian Studies, where I was scheduled to speak on "The Missionary Encounter with the Beta Israel (Falasha)."

I had chosen my topic with more than a little hesitation. I knew I was virtually certain to be the only speaker on the subject of Ethiopian Jewry. Already at the previous conference two years earlier in Addis Ababa, the subject had proven to be a controversial one, and that was prior to the worldwide publicity given to "Operation Moses." Moreover, given the conference venue, the majority of participants were certain to be from countries with little sympathy for Israel or aliyah.

My first meetings with the other participants indicated that although my paper was the only contribution on the Jews of Ethiopia, virtually everyone was interested in the subject. "How are the Falashas doing?" was almost always the second question I was asked. (The first: "Did you have trouble getting a visa?") One encounter on the first day of the conference stood out from all the others, because the young Russian to whom I was introduced switched almost immediately into Hebrew. He hurriedly explained that he ran a seminar for Hebrew teachers and invited me to speak to them on the Ethiopian aliyah. I quickly agreed to a meeting on Thursday evening a few hours after my formal presentation at the conference.

The audience for my paper was, as I had anticipated, at least 80 per cent Russians and Ethiopians. I was, however, especially fortunate in the choice of the panel chairman: Professor Tadesse Tamrat of Addis Ababa University, an outstanding historian and dedicated scholar. His remarks stressing the importance of the academic study of Falasha history helped set a serious scholarly tone for the session. Nevertheless, only the first of the dozen or so

questions I fielded was related to the content of my paper. All the rest were on the Ethiopians in Israel today. While the questions were usually polite in tone, they tended to focus on the negative aspect of the Ethiopian experience in Israel.

After a quick shower and change of clothes, I met my Hebrew-speaking host and we set off across Moscow to the apartment where the lecture was to be held. After stopping on the way to pick up some food for a light supper, we settled in and over our meal discussed the Helsinki talks, Kol Yisrael, the university system, Hebrew in the Soviet Union, etc.

By 7:30 a small group of about half a dozen young people had gathered and I began my talk: a general history of the Jews of Ethiopia. I paused frequently to answer questions, less frequently to clarify a Hebrew word or term. As I spoke the number grew until about 15 people were crowded into the small room. Both the level of Hebrew and the knowledge of Israel they possessed were impressive. Indeed, I have addressed many Israeli groups who were less well informed regarding the Ethiopians. Once again, however, it was evident that the Soviet media had done an excellent job of publicizing any problems the Ethiopians had in Israel.

All too soon, after about ninety minutes with the group, the time had come for me to head back to my hotel. Before I left, one member of the group pulled out a copy of the recent series on Soviet Jewry from the international *Jerusalem Post*. All were gratified to hear about the warm response it had received in Israel and abroad, especially Micha Shipov, who smiled at me simultaneously from a picture in the article and from across the table.

Finally, one of the teachers reached into his bag and took out a small book, a copy of *Pe'amim* 22 published by the Ben-Zvi Institute, a special issue on Ethiopian Jewry to which I had contributed. With pleasure I signed the proffered volume. Something of mine had preceded me to Moscow; something of me remained behind.

Dr. Steven Kaplan is a fellow of the Truman Institute and of Machon Ben Zvi.

Compiled by Enid Wurtman and Louis Rapoport from reports received by the Israel Public Council for Soviet Jewry, the Soviet Jewry Education and Information Centre, Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry, Israel Action, News Agencies, and other sources in the Soviet Union, Israel, England and the U.S. The dates indicate when the reports were received.

AUGUST 19

Prisoner of Zion Leonid (Arie) Volvovsky has been given more difficult physical work at the labour camp at Lensk, in the Yakutsk region. Unlike the other prisoners, Volvovsky, who suffers from a bronchial condition, has not been provided with a special mask to protect him from the dust in the construction of concrete blocks. After his wife, Mila, sent an appeal to the Interior Ministry's medical department, camp officials threatened retribution against her husband.

AUGUST 20

Nineteen Moscow activists issued an appeal on behalf of their friend, Arie Volvovsky, requesting medical treatment and that he be transferred to more suitable hard labour. The Volvovskys' daughter, Kira, was reportedly evicted from Moscow and forced to return to the city of Gorky, which is off-limits to foreigners.

AUGUST 21

A long list of refuseniks and activists prominent in the Soviet Jewry movement in Leningrad sent a letter to the cabinet ministers of Israel congratulating the government on its position on the Helsinki consular talks with the Soviets. The activists said that they hoped Israel would continue to take a firm stand, putting the issue of Soviet Jewry at the top of the agenda. Among the many signatories were Edward and Albert Burstein, Gregory Vasserman, Boris and Ludmila Friedman, Leonid Rokhlin, Boris Daviatov, Yelena Novikova and Yevgeny Matzkin.

AUGUST 23

Prisoner Alexei Magarik is now en route from Tzulukidze, the state farm in Georgia (where Soviet authorities say he was mistakenly sent), to a labour camp in the vicinity of Omsk, in Siberia. He will be in transit for at least two months, travelling in crowded prison vehicles and trains, which stop at many prisons along the way. The prisoners are allowed only one litre of water, for drinking and washing, per day. Food

In October, 1970, a 23-year-old nurse named Ruth Alexandrovich was arrested by the KGB, a week before she was to marry. It was the time of the Leningrad "show trials," the Soviet attempt to destroy the growing Zionist movement. A few days before her imprisonment, Ruth Alexandrovich wrote: "One after another, my friends are arrested and, evidently, soon it will be my turn. I shall be put on trial only because I am a Jew, and cannot imagine life for myself without Israel. I don't know how many years of life, how much health and strength will the prison or the camp take away from me. But I promise that I shall never betray my most cherished dream - to live, to work and to die in Israel."

Ruth arrived here in 1972, after serving a one-year prison term which, she believes, would have been much longer were it not for the vigorous "Free Ruth" campaign waged in the West. On the front door of her modest, plant-filled apartment in Ramat Eshkol, is a sticker with a biblical phrase written in Russian, Hebrew and Amharic: "Bring near our scattered people from among the nations."

Ruth, 39, works in a geriatric centre, in addition to holding two teaching jobs. "Just to pay my bills." She has been in Israel now for 14 years. Ruth's absorption into Israeli society has coincided with the time of its disillusionment. But speaking

News calendar

consists of a small quantity of salted herring.

AUGUST 25

Ida Nudel was prevented by KGB agents from travelling to Moscow to bid farewell to her friends Ida Milgrom and Leonid and Raya Sharansky and their two children, who were finally allowed to leave for Israel. Many activists and friends did get to the airport to say goodbye to the Sharanskys, including Vladimir Slepak, Lev Ovsishcher, Lev Blitshtein and Natasha Khassina.

AUGUST 26

About seven of the 20 or so known prisoners of Zion suffer from serious health problems, aggravated by the harshness of prison conditions and the stricter regimens often accorded to Jewish prisoners. Vladimir Lifshitz, in letters to his wife Anya in Leningrad, expressed fears that the prison authorities are out to "break" him, subjecting him to torturous labour lifting heavy steel plates. Anya Lifshitz has appealed to the authorities in the Kamchatka region, demanding that her husband receive a medical check-up and that he be given work in accordance with the health regulations set forth in Articles 17 and 37 of the RSFSR Penitentiary Code.

AUGUST 30

Long-term refusenik and former prisoner Vladimir Slepak, 58, awaiting immigration to Israel for the last 16 years, issued an appeal to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on behalf of himself and his wife, Maria. Slepak, who, along with Anatoly Sharansky served as a representative of the Jewish movement on the now frozen Helsinki Watch Group, said: "During all these years, our family has been subjected to various forms of persecution: we have been unable to work in our professional field, there have been numerous arrests, beatings and searches, as well as a five-year term of exile in Siberia.... In an interview you granted the French television in October 1985, you stated that Jews, denied an exit visa because of their being privy to state secrets, are kept in the USSR for no more than five or 10 years. I have not been working in my profession for more than 17 years, but we are still being prevented from leaving and are kept here as hostages...."



Vladimir Brodsky reportedly is to be freed

Slepak, once the best-known refusenik, has also issued a very strong appeal to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

AUGUST 31

Official Rudolf Kuznetsov, the head of the all-union Soviet emigration visa office (Ovir) in Moscow, told Inessa Flerova, whose brother, Mikhail Shirman, of Rehovot, is waiting desperately for a bone marrow transplant, that she could leave for Israel together with her two daughters (Dasha, 9, and Marianna, 5), but without her husband, Victor. The leukemia victim's sister is the only possible donor of bone marrow for a transplant that could save his life.

(Shirman held a press conference in Jerusalem the next day to relay his sister's dilemma: "It is a terrible feeling," he said, "I hope my sister will come, but I have told her repeatedly by phone that she must not fly here if her husband is not permitted to come with her. I will not break up their family.") Victor Flerov's father had refused to sign a document for his son, a permit required by the Soviet authorities before an exit visa can be issued. Kuznetsov promised to consider allowing Flerov to leave if the Israeli side would guarantee that financial support will be paid to Victor's father, if requested. On August 25, notification was sent to Moscow that \$2,000 was deposited in trust. But no action was taken. Shirman has been estranged from his father since childhood.

Where are they now?

By YOSSI KLEIN



Ruth Alexandrovich: "The miracle goes on" (Richi Rosen)

with Ruth, one can imagine that the brave years of Zionism had never ended, the optimism undaunted. She feels uncomfortable criticizing Israel, even criticizing how the country underpins its nurses, especially to a journalist.

"The Israelis are a warm people, a wonderful people, a crazy people. Why should I criticize?"

Ruth says she felt at home here immediately. She has learned to

think in Hebrew. "I make mistakes writing in Russian," she says, laughing. Most of her friends are Israelis, not Russian immigrants. "At Russian parties, they speak Russian, not Hebrew. I am not nostalgic for Russian culture."

Ruth denies having experienced any absorption difficulties at all. "I can't even call it absorption. I came home, as simple as that. I had no surprises, good or bad. In Russia,

Inessa Flerova was interviewed on September 3 by a Soviet reporter from the APN (Agency Printed News), who told her: "Perhaps Kuznetsov doesn't understand." This was interpreted by the family as a possibly positive message from Soviet officials.

SEPTEMBER 1

A total of 88 Jews were allowed to leave the Soviet Union in the month of August, including the five members of the Sharansky family.

Yuri Tarnopolsky, a chemist and poet recently freed from a Siberian prison camp, informed American activists in a telephone call from Kharkov that he has been threatened with imprisonment again. Tarnopolsky, 49, was taken to a KGB office on August 19, where he was accused of "parasitism" and threatened with re-arrest because he could not find a job.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Mark Morozov, 50, a Soviet dissident who once shared a cell with Sharansky, died of a heart attack in prison near the Volga on August 3.

SEPTEMBER 2

News reached Israel that prisoner Josef Berenshtein's family was finally able to visit with him in Dnepropetrovsk in late August. Berenshtein, 47, serving a four-year sentence, last saw his family in late 1985. A scheduled meeting last February was cancelled, and the authorities offered no explanation.

Galina Babrina Zelichenok, wife of prisoner Alik Zelichenok, who was a leading Hebrew teacher in Leningrad until he was sentenced to three years in prison for writing letters to the West that were deemed critical of the USSR, asked that greetings be sent to Alik on his 50th birthday, September 29. The messages should be sent to her:

USSR
Leningrad 197022
Karpovka 19, apt. 56
Babrina, Galina

SEPTEMBER 3

On the 20th day of his hunger strike, 53-year-old Dr. Josef Irlin, of Moscow, a well-known oncologist and long-time refusenik, received a message from Israel's chief rabbi urging him to end his protest for fear that he is doing irreparable damage to his health. The rabbis also sent appeals on his behalf to Gorbachev and the Ovir chief. (Later in the week, Shlomo Hillel and other Knesset Members also sent messages to Irlin.)

Jews used to speak of Israel as a paradise. I knew Israel had to be a real place, and I expected nothing. Bureaucracy I was used to in Russia. One thing, though, maybe did surprise me: People are sadder here than I thought. That is my only disappointment."

Coaxed, Ruth concedes other disappointments. Her building on Rehov Yam Suf marks the border between Ramat Eshkol and the *haredi* neighbourhood of Sanhedria. Anti-*haredi* posters on lamp-posts warn, "Tomorrow they may close this street on Shabbat!"

Says Ruth: "I had no idea there was such antagonism here. I know secularists who deliberately drive through *haredi* neighbourhoods on Shabbat. I'm not an anti-Semite: I don't do things *davka*. On the other hand, I do drive on Shabbat. And I think I have the right to do that without getting stones thrown at me."

Perhaps her greatest disappointment is the disinterest in the fate of Soviet Jewry she feels to be especially strong among young secular Israelis. "When I speak in a secular school, I actually find hostility. They only want to know about my villa and Volvo. But when I speak in a religious school, the students ask so many questions, intelligent questions. They want to know, they are not 'anti'. Obviously, something has gone wrong with secular education here."

At the beginning of August, Lev Fabricant of Riga, a refusenik since 1978, and Yitzhak Kogan of Leningrad, a refusenik since 1974, were told by Ovir that they would be granted exit visas, on condition that they reapply with fresh invitations from relatives in Israel. But as of today, their new invitations from Israel have not been delivered by the Soviet postal authorities.

In Kishinev, Leonid Vainshtein, 38, an engineer who has been "in refusal" since 1974, has been granted an exit visa. His wife Klara and daughter Rosa came to Israel in 1977.

Tanya Edelshtein left Moscow to visit her husband, Prisoner of Zion Yuli Edelshtein, in Novosibirsk. He remains in a prison camp "hospital" that lacks proper equipment to treat him for kidney malfunction, which has led to blood poisoning. The 27-year-old's weight is down to 50 kilos.

Edelshtein is also not getting proper treatment for his leg, which was also smashed in a work accident in prison. The authorities refuse to transfer him to a proper hospital.

SEPTEMBER 4

Boris Vainerman, a 41-year-old Leningrad refusenik and Jewish activist since 1981, received a mobilization order to report for reserve duty today. Last week, he went to Moscow to appeal his call-up - any army service would delay immigration proceedings for at least five years, under the catch-all "subject possesses state secrets."

Josef Begun's son, Boris, 22, travelled to Chistopol prison in mid-August to find out why his father is being punished so severely - Begun, serving a 12-year sentence, has been deprived of visits with his family for over a year. He is illegally barred from sending or receiving letters. Boris was told by prison authorities that his father is not fulfilling his "work quota."

SEPTEMBER 5

Dina Zisserman Brodsky called family friend Leonid Preisman in Jerusalem and told him that she was getting an immediate exit visa and that KGB men had told her that her husband, prisoner of Zion Dr. Vladimir Brodsky, would be allowed to join her and their young daughter on the flight to Israel, via Europe, by September 14. Brodsky has served one year of a three-year term. He was a prominent activist in the peace movement.

Something has also gone wrong, she admits, with the experience of many Russian immigrants in Israel. In 1979, she was sent by the Jewish Agency to Vienna, to work with Russian emigres choosing the West over Israel. "Of course I had mixed feelings about them," says Ruth. "I had sat in jail for the right of Jews to come to Israel, and here Jews were turning their backs on Israel. But they aren't the only ones to blame for the situation. We in Israel weren't equipped to handle such a large aliyah. I know immigrants here who are still living in absorption centres after five years. How long can someone live out of suitcase?"

Still, Ruth has no doubt that the mass aliyah she and her friends helped initiate in the early 1970s will be resumed. "Children of refuseniks are growing up in Moscow and Leningrad speaking Hebrew as their mother tongue. In my time that was inconceivable. The movement is alive, and it will grow again. If not now, then in 10 years."

"Our whole history is built on miracles. I see the aliyah from Russia as one of these miracles. Only a miracle could allow a completely assimilated people to feel itself a people again. The miracle will continue."

The Soviet Jewry page, which appears fortnightly, is edited by Louis Rapoport

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TODAY / Health

Population control: An internal affair

THE UNITED STATES' withholding of money from a United Nations population control programme is indirectly contributing to abortion in China, a UN specialist said recently.

"The more modern contraceptives we introduce, the less abortions there will be," said A. Laquian, head of the UN Fund for Population Activities in China. "If the United States is interested in reducing abortion, they should support our programme."

The U.S. Agency for International Development recently decided to withhold the \$25 million it had earmarked for the population programme in 1986. The fund, budgeted for

\$131m., operates in China and 130 other countries.

American opponents of contributions to the fund claim China's strict population control programme, which limits most couples to one child, includes forced abortions and involuntary sterilization. In 1985, the U.S. reduced its planned contribution of \$46m. by \$10m. to protest China's population policies.

Laquian said Japan and some Scandinavian countries had pledged additional funds to help compensate for the loss of U.S. money, but that across-the-board cuts were being made in programmes. Funds for China would be sliced from \$10 m. to

\$8.5 m. he said, "but the main countries that suffer are India, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Pakistan."

The Americans, he added, "are trying to punish China but they're punishing other countries." China, he noted, spends about \$1 billion a year on population programmes, with a staff of 2,000 at the State Family Planning Commission.

China's Foreign Ministry has repeated its charge that the U.S. measures interfered in the internal affairs of China. "The attempt of a certain country to pressure the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) to change its purposes and orientation or even interfere

with the population policy of a sovereign state by withholding contributions to the organization, runs counter to the norms governing international relations," the ministry said in a statement.

Laquian also repeated the UN position that it opposes abortion and in no way participates in the management of China's birth control policies. He said about one-third of the \$50 m. budget for China for the next five years will go for maternal and child health programmes, including establishment of two master's degree-level training centres for family planners.

The UNFPA also is involved in research on a male contraceptive pill and on the failure rates and side-effects of various contraceptives, and in providing technology for condom and IUD factories. Another \$8m. is to go to communications and education, such as providing audiovisual equipment and assisting in media campaigns on the use of birth control devices.

The fund also sends 20 Chinese abroad every year to study demography, provides computers throughout the country to help in demographic studies and does separate studies on such problems as the ageing society and improving women's status.

Laquian, who has travelled widely in China, said that by Western standards, there is coercion in China's birth control programme, just as there is coercion in many aspects of Chinese society. But he said there is also a "very democratic decision-making process" in the dividing up of quotas that determine how many babies a village or urban work unit is allowed in a certain period.

The communal decision on who will be allowed a child, reached after much debate, is binding on everyone, he said, and women with unauthorized pregnancies jeopardize the entire group's well-being. Groups that go over their quotas are not entitled to extra funding for kindergartens and other social services.

Anti-abortion groups in the U.S. and other countries have objected strongly over reports of how Chinese women with unauthorized pregnancies are pressured by officials and neighbourhood family planning groups to have abortions.

China, with 1.05 billion people, is the world's most populous nation. Its aggressive one-child policy has been highly successful in bringing population growth down to manageable levels, particularly in the cities. China has set a target of limiting population to 1.2 billion by the year 2000.



China's strict population control programme limits most couples to one child. (Reuters)

lawsuits in the litigious U.S. environment. It shouldn't be confused with anything relating to regulatory status," he added.

"The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) still approves the use of the Searle IUDs."

Johnson and Johnson stopped selling its Lippes Loop IUD last September after marketing it for 20 years. At least 200 lawsuits were pending at the time.

The withdrawal of the copper IUDs from the U.S. market leaves a device called the Progestasert, which releases hormones in a similar way to a birth control pill, as the only IUD generally available to American women.

But the device has had only limited sales because it must be changed annually, against once every three years for copper devices, and because it costs more, according to Planned Parenthood.

Greenslade said the Population Council, which helped develop one of the copper devices sold by Searle, would continue to hold the licence for it and a third, similar IUD and try to find other merchandisers.

"I don't believe in the long run it will have any significant effect," he said of Searle's decision. "There will be some confusion worldwide. It's important that people all over the world understand that this is a suitable method."

IUDs are plastic or metal devices, often in the shape of a loop, which provide continuous contraception when placed in the uterus by releasing hormones or metals that interfere with conception. They are recommended for women who have had one or more children but who do not want sterilization. IUDs are considered less suitable for younger, childless women.

A common complaint is that IUDs can cause pelvic inflammatory disease, which increases the risk of sterilization and can lead to tubular pregnancies.

Searle's copper IUDs came into wide use in the U.S. after an earlier device - the Dalkon Shield - was pulled from the market more than a decade ago. The Dalkon device was linked to at least 18 deaths and many injuries among women who became pregnant while using it and suffered spontaneous abortions.

The A.H. Robins Company, maker of the Dalkon Shield, filed a bankruptcy action last August after being sued by more than 12,000 women for what they said were problems related to the shield during the years it was in use.

Family planning experts are concerned that the IUD, which they consider a useful and safe contraceptive device, is now virtually unavailable in the U.S.

Of perhaps greater concern to experts in the field is the decrease in research on birth control and reproduction. One recent survey found that \$400 million was spent on basic and applied research in the field worldwide in 1983 - 21 per cent less in real terms than was spent in 1979.

The Population Council's Greenslade attributes the drop to tougher regulatory standards and competing markets which make other kinds of research more profitable.

"I really believe significant funding should be directed towards finding a male contraceptive," he said. "But we are nowhere near it. We won't see a product in that area for the rest of the century, even if significant funding started now."

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base their arguments on legal grounds, keeping off the moral and ethical issues involved, which have tripped up previous attempts to repeal the law. They argue that the state is not justified in imposing one moral code on the entire population when no consensus of opinion exists about voluntarily ending an unwanted pregnancy.

They want to see abortion made legal if the pregnancy is no more than 15 weeks advanced. It should, they say, be performed either in hospital or in a private centre, not a doctor's surgery.

Lallemand and Herman-Michielsen also add that the pregnancy would have to put the woman in a state of distress, not necessarily physical, and that she must be given every information and assistance before taking the decision to have an abortion.

CAMPAIGNERS for reform of the abortion laws in Belgium have long feared that if and when a new ruling on abortion came about, it would be restrictive. Their fears seem justified. The obligatory information given to the woman, both about the possibilities of keeping the baby and the risks attached to having an abortion, could constitute a real obstacle to a swift and early termination.

Abortion could not be carried out earlier than six days after the woman's first visit to the doctor, and only after a written declaration by the woman herself. Abortions after 15 weeks could only be carried out if the progression of the pregnancy would endanger the physical or psychological health of the mother, or if the baby is known to be suffering from an incurable condition.

After 1970, abortion, although completely illegal in Belgium, was often carried out under optimum conditions and the doctors involved enjoyed a legal amnesty. In 1982 the Belgian parliament debated the abortion laws for the first time since 1867. A vote to suspend the law was lost largely due to Flemish opposition. A later attempt in the summer of that year also failed.

The new proposal could rock the delicately balanced centre-right coalition government of right-wing Liberals and Social Christians. Those who have attached their names to the proposal say they are not concerned with government affairs and are confident of at least some support from the ruling Catholic

Two Belgian MPs, one a Socialist, the other a member of the right-wing Liberal Party, have made a joint proposal designed to allow abortion to be carried out in Belgium under certain tightly defined conditions.

Roger Lallemand and his Liberal colleague, Lucienne Herman-Michielsen, want abortion to be taken off the statute book. They argue that the law forbidding termination of pregnancy is applied patchily. In strongly Catholic Flanders it is harder to get an abortion than it is in Brussels. The Flemish Medical Council does not encourage doctors to perform the operation but does permit them to send patients over the border to Holland.

The two MPs have preferred to

lic parties.

The proposal's chances of success lie mainly in its backing from right-wing Liberals, both from the Flemish north of the country, and the French-speaking south. Whether this will prove enough to squash the traditional Flemish refusal to see abortion made a legal medical act still remains to be seen.

THE INTRAUTERINE device (IUD), one of the most popular forms of birth control, has been all but driven from the U.S. market by lawsuits and bad publicity, but seems likely to remain in widespread use elsewhere.

After sterilization - which an estimated 136 million men and women have chosen - population experts say the IUD remains the most popular form of "artificial" birth control, especially in developing countries.

About 70 million women worldwide - 51 million of them in China - use IUDs. According to the Population Crisis Committee, a non-profit organization that promotes voluntary family planning.

When the Chicago-based G.D. Searle Company discontinued the sale of two forms of copper IUD in the U.S. recently, it cited the high cost of continuing lawsuits from women who claimed they had been injured by the devices.

"It (Searle's action) has severely limited the choices open to American women," a spokeswoman for the Planned Parenthood group said. An estimated one million women were using Searle devices.

IUDs made by Searle have been the subject of 775 lawsuits, of which 305 were still pending. The company said most of the other suits were settled out of court.

But the company says it is confident the devices - the most widely sold IUDs in the U.S. - were safe, and it plans to continue marketing them outside the country.

"It's a very unfortunate thing," Forrest Greenslade, a consultant to the Population Council, a non-profit research and advisory organization, said of the Searle decision.

"When used according to instructions, the copper-bearing IUD is a safe and effective method of reversible contraception. People in other countries are not going to understand that this was a business decision," he said.

"They (Searle) judged the cost of

is worthwhile if employees are healthier.

Other works committees should take note and ask for such courses as well.

KUPAT Holim Clalit has recently opened a new dental clinic for members in Haifa, with the promise that a single dentist will care for each patient through the entire course of treatment. The health fund now operates 10 dental clinics in Haifa and the western Galilee area.

The new clinic, already caring for 5,000 patients a month, has some dental chairs which are designed to work even in the case of electrical failure.

Privacy has been ensured for both children and adults, with special walls separating the units. The health fund found that patients don't like the idea of being treated in a large room containing other patients within hearing range.

THE first hospital designed solely for patients with the deadly AIDS virus recently opened in Houston, Texas. The M.D. Anderson has 150 beds, and will try not only to treat

Health briefs

Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

ACTRESS Brooke Shields saying that she's turned off by boys who smoke, and a fetus in the womb who is shown "smoking" a cigarette, apparently have affected Israeli cigarette addicts.

A recent poll conducted for the Israel Society for the Prevention of Smoking found that the public service ads on TV aimed at teenagers, women and other groups have reduced the number of smokers by 3 per cent.

According to the Dahaf poll, 29 per cent of the public smoke: last January, the figure was 32 per cent. The public service ads, dubbed or subtitled from English into Hebrew after being purchased in the U.S., were watched by 62 per cent of those polled. A total of 54 per cent of those who saw the messages and who smoke said they were disturbed by

the patients but also will conduct research aimed at curing the fatal disease.

TIME magazine reports that though India insisted last spring that the country was free of AIDS, 19 persons have recently been found to have the disease, and two have died.

Because of the severe poverty and poor hygienic conditions, doctors in India are very worried that the AIDS virus could spread rapidly across the subcontinent.

The World Health Organization has received reports of 28,524 cases of AIDS around the world, 80 per cent of them in the U.S. (where reporting is much more efficient than in many other countries).

THE Japanese male has the longest average lifespan in the world, according to an official report by the Japanese Health and Social Welfare Ministry.

The Japanese man lives an average of 74.84 years. The Japanese woman averages 80.46 years, but is still not number one among the nations in longevity. The Japanese say that living conditions and diet are responsible for their long life.

In favour of the disabled

Christian Wolmar / London

DISABLED PEOPLE may have difficulty in finding work in some British municipalities, but in the south London borough of Lambeth, they have a distinct advantage. Here only the disabled can apply.

The left-wing Lambeth council says in its current job advertisements that it will only consider applications from disabled people. "No jobs are exempt," said a Lambeth spokeswoman. "There are so many kinds of disability that all jobs are suitable for the disabled. If suitable applicants cannot be found, the vacancies will be left unfilled for the time being."

"We've had an equal opportunities policy for seven years," she added, "but in all that time we have not managed to increase the percentage of disabled people that we employ." The equal opportunities policy has, she stressed, benefited black people, who now form a substantial part of the work force.

The failure to employ more disabled people led councillors last October to impose a deadline of April 30, 1986, by which time they expected all departments of the council to have taken on enough disabled people to meet a 3 per cent quota. A law introduced after World War II sets a quota of 3 per cent for employers of more than 20 people, but is largely bypassed.

The deadline did not bring the desired result. Less than 1 per cent of Lambeth's 10,000 workers are registered as disabled.

BRITAIN'S LEGISLATION on disabled people is much stronger than the sexual equality and race discrimination laws, because it actually imposes a duty on employers to take on the specified percentage of disabled people.

Most employers, however, successfully seek an exemption from the Manpower Services Commission, arguing that the special nature of

their work makes a quota impractical. Of the 520 local authorities in Britain, only 41 met the quota last year.

"I realize that there has been resistance to the policy, but we are going to carry on with it," said councillor Joshua Anim, chairman of the Lambeth council's board for the employment of disabled people. "I'm blind myself and a qualified social worker. I've been turned down for jobs because of my disability, so I know what prejudice is about."

Anim wants the council to employ disability advisers in each of its 11 departments to ensure that disabled people are not discriminated against.

SEVERAL OTHER left-wing councils have chosen a more gradual approach to recognizing the needs of disabled people by setting up disability units. These units are supposed to enforce equal opportunities employment policies and make sure that council services are available to local disabled people.

Lambeth's policy has come under fire from several quarters. "It is a sledgehammer approach," said Peter Riches of the British Association of Social Workers. "It would have been better to have brought the policy in over a year or two, rather than so quickly. It will mean problems for social workers if posts are left vacant."

Some critics have suggested that there are not enough disabled people available for work. But Lambeth points to government figures which show there are between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 disabled people in Britain, of whom 200,000 are unemployed, a higher rate than the average. Disabled people also tend to remain unemployed for longer than their able-bodied counterparts.

The policy has been widely welcomed by national disability groups. A spokesman for the Disability Alliance said, "What Lambeth is doing is an exemplary role. They are doing it in a high profile way and have attracted public attention to the issue. Disabled people are so often invisible."

As the Dow nears 1900, 'The Post' takes a look at recent developments on Wall Street

Goldman Sachs opts to end long isolation

NEW YORK. — The splendid isolation of Goldman Sachs is at an end. In a move which caused eyebrows throughout the financial community to be raised, this sixth-largest investment bank in the U.S. announced last month that it was negotiating the sale of 12.5 per cent of its equity.

The prospective suitor is the Sumitomo banking house which ranks third among international banks and is apparently prepared to put up \$500 million for the stake.

Goldman Sachs was the last of the traditional Wall Street investment banks to hold out against the great shake-up of recent years, which had seen successive private partnerships disbanded in the pursuit of additional capital. Equity has gone either to well-financed companies or to the public.

When arch rival, Morgan Stanley, sold 20 per cent stake in itself to the public earlier this year, Goldman Sachs, while outwardly disdaining such moves, had a series of internal conferences on the subject of investment and flotation. But the 117-year-old partnership was not in the market for a buyer when Felix Rohatyn of Lazard Freres called Goldman senior partner John Weinberg to say that he represented a bank that wanted to bid.

Weinberg was willing to listen. The partnership had discussed the possibility of a share sale as a cushion against trading losses and to cover the withdrawal of around \$50m. in trading in February so the approach was timely. And Sumitomo was no

stranger: the bank had worked with Goldman on several Japanese financial deals, and, in fact, owned a small stake in the firm.

Sumitomo, a highly innovative and profitable bank with subsidiaries in Europe and the U.S. has long wanted to break into the securities business but was prohibited from doing so by Japanese law.

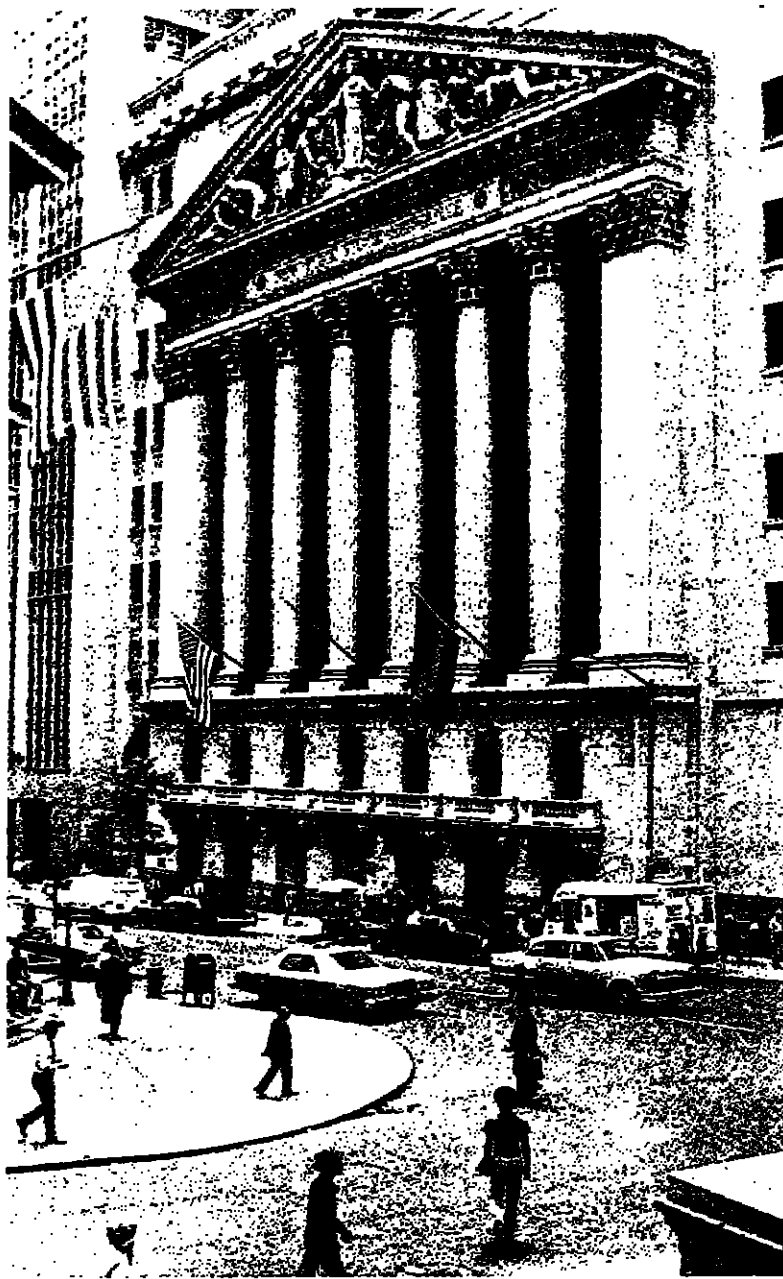
The bank realized that one way to get started was to buy a stake in a U.S. investment bank and, with the help of McKinsey and Co., the consulting firm, selected Goldman Sachs. Sumitomo officials broached the idea to Rohatyn in January. After a month and a half of internal studies Sumitomo Chairman Ichio Isoda gave Rohatyn the go-ahead to call Weinberg.

The first meeting between Weinberg and Sumitomo President Koh Komatsu was inconclusive. But after two months of negotiations through an interpreter the companies finally agreed to a deal.

Because U.S. banking rules limit a commercial bank's stake in an investment bank to 3 per cent, Sumitomo's Goldman shares will be non-voting. The deal must also be approved by the Japanese Ministry of Finance.

Goldman Sachs, one of six U.S. institutions with seats on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, has a large presence in Japan and some watchers say that the ministry may find the purchase in violation of its bar on investment by commercial banks.

(London Observer Service)



U.S. casts wide net in insider trade probe

By HOPE LAMBERT

When the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) first filed charges against investment banker Dennis B. Levine, Wall Street traders figured that this was just another insider-trading case.

The only thing that was unusual about the Levine charges were the numbers: the SEC claimed that Levine had earned \$12.6 million over five years trading in 54 takeover stocks. But the case quickly broadened into a major scandal. The SEC has since charged two bankers with conspiring with Levine and forced the resignation of a third banker and of a partner at one of America's premier law firms. The SEC will not comment formally on the investigation but sources close to the commission say that the SEC is moving in for the final strike; several former staffers who spearheaded the successful case against W. Paul Thayer, the one-time chairman of LTV and former U.S. deputy secretary of defence have been called to Washington for a special assignment: prosecuting the case surrounding Dennis Levine.

The case began in May 1980 when Levine, then an associate at Smith Barney & Company opened an account at the Bahamas branch of Zurich-based Bank Leu to secretly buy shares in the stocks of companies that Smith Barney clients were eyeing as takeover targets. Levine continued trading when he moved to Lehman Brothers and later to Drexel, Burnham, Lambert, calling in stock orders from pay telephones and when he had to visit Bank Leu, buying airplane tickets in cash and flying via several indirect cities.

Although the SEC picked up unusual activity in Bank Leu accounts in 1980, it did not focus on the problem until July 1985. Bank Leu officials co-operated on a limited basis insisting that Swiss secrecy laws protected the identity of their client and at the same time warning Levine of the investigation.

Finally, at the beginning of last May, the bank divulged Levine's name and the SEC put out a warrant for his arrest.

At first Levine denied the charges, but a night in a New York city prison and the threat of a 20-year term changed his mind. On June 6, Levine pleaded guilty, agreeing to co-operate with the SEC investigation in exchange for leniency. Levine will be sentenced in late August.

By the time Levine admitted his crimes Wall Street was buzzing that he had not acted alone. Levine did not have access to information concerning all 54 stocks on the SEC list and traders quickly realized that many of the companies were clients of Goldman Sachs or Lazard Freres and that it was only a matter of time before both firms were implicated.

Indeed, less than a month after the Levine plea the SEC announced that it had settled charges against Robert Wilks formerly of Lazard Freres and Ira Sokolow formerly of Lehman Brothers. According to the SEC charges, Wilks, 37, met Levine in the early 1970s, when Wilks worked for Citibank's world corporate department and Levine was an associate at Smith Barney. Wilks later moved to Lazard and in November 1979, using an elaborate cover-up system that employed the codenames "Alan Darby" and "Mike Schwartz" Wilks began to pass information to Levine and to trade on that information himself. In November 1984, for example, Levine made \$220,000 on a tip that The Limited, a ladies clothing chain and Lazard client, was about to bid for Carter, Hawley, Hale, another retailer. Wilks himself earned \$95,000. Altogether Wil-

kins passed Levine information on 21 different transactions and earned almost \$3 million for himself.

As a part of his settlement Wilks will surrender title to his Park Avenue apartment. The SEC has since launched an investigation into the trading of Harvey Katz, whose son Michel, now a student at Harvard Business School, worked closely with Wilks during a two-year stint at Lazard.

Sokolow, 32, met Levine in the early 1980s after Levine had moved from Smith Barney to Lehman Brothers, now part of Shearson/American Express. Although Levine as a junior member of the merger department had access to information about some Lehman deals, he did not know about every deal and Sokolow helped Levine fill in the blanks. For fees totalling \$120,000 Sokolow told Levine about merger bids in the works, including the R.J. Reynolds bid for Nabisco last spring.

Sokolow, a popular banker, whose photograph was featured in a Lehman Brothers marketing brochure in 1983 apparently did not trade on the information himself. But, according to the SEC charges, he did recruit another banker to the team and paid him \$30,000 in fees for information.

The SEC declined to name that other banker but on July 3, two days after the settlement announcement, David S. Brown, a 31-year-old vice-president in the Goldman Sachs mortgage banking department called in with his resignation, apparently under pressure from the investigation. Although Brown who joined Goldman in 1983 from a Los Angeles law firm has still not been formally charged, sources close to the situation say he is the banker who sold information to Sokolow, a business school classmate.

It remains unclear whether Brown, an acknowledged star who earned an estimated \$200,000 a year, also traded for his own account and whether someone else from Goldman was also involved. As a mortgage banker Brown would not have had direct access to information about Goldman's takeover clients.

The scandal took on a new dimension on July 15, when Ian K. Reich, a 32-year-old partner at Wachtell, Rosen, Lipton & Katz, one of America's premier takeover law firms, resigned because of his connection to the Levine scandal. Unlike Wilks, Sokolow and Brown, Reich was the senior executive, not an aide, with access to all of Wachtell's dealings; he was widely regarded as brilliant. Wachtell's partners thought so highly of his abilities that he was made a partner in January 1985, after just five years and at least one year sooner than would have been usual.

Reich's role was not immediately clear but lawyers close to the situation said he directly passed information about clients' plans to Levine in exchange for high fees. It seems unlikely that Reich who earned more than \$500,000 a year traded for his own account: ever since a Wachtell partner was charged with insider trading in 1981, the firm has had a policy that lawyers place their assets in a blind trust.

One Wachtell partner speculated that Reich was motivated to give information to Levine by worries that he might not make partner (he did) and that his marriage was about to collapse (it did).

Days after the Levine case broke the SEC charged four young brokers with trading on information supplied by Michael David, a former mergers and acquisitions associate at the law firm Paul, Weiss, Riskind Wharton & Garrison; of the five, only David pleaded innocent.

Britain's Labour will renationalize

LONDON (Reuters). — Britain's Labour Party yesterday unveiled an ambitious 10-year plan to roll back Prime Minister Thatcher's denationalization programme and re-establish state control over key industries.

Labour's trade spokesman, John Smith, told a news conference that the programme represented a reaffirmation of Labour's historic commitment to social ownership of the means of production. "We now seek many different roads to social ownership with new emphasis on socialism from the bottom up rather than from the top down," Smith said.

Iran oil exports back to normal

NICOSIA (AP). — Iranian oil exports are gradually returning to normal, three weeks after an Iraqi air strike on the key terminal on Sirri Island, the Middle East Survey reported yesterday.

But they are "probably still well below the 1.6-1.7 million barrels per day level sustained in July and early August," added the Survey, which is published in Nicosia. The authoritative review said there was a big backlog of tankers waiting to load at another makeshift terminal on Larak Island, near the Strait of Hormuz, gateway to the Persian Gulf.

Housing prices set to take off

The housing market is beginning what several real estate market sources believe could become a boom in property prices.

These sources — agents and contractors, as well as financial investment counselors — are saying that the drastic slowdown in housing starts during the last 18 months of recession is creating the kind of shortage in the market that by the spring could push prices up by anywhere from 20 to 50 per cent.

Meanwhile, say some real estate agents, there is an uneasy feeling in the market, created by what one agent called "a gap in expectations."

According to that agent, deals are coming undone at the last minute when discrepancies come up between buyer and seller over 1 or 2 per cent of the purchase price.

"Buyers are expecting bargains, and sellers are seeing the crowds

SKYLINE

Robert Rosenberg

coming around to look, and between them there's a failure to communicate," said one agent.

He said he had seen several deals involving more than \$150,000 fall apart because of "peanuts, two or three thousand dollars."

An informal survey of the real estate sections in the weekend newspapers shows that in recent weeks there has been an increase in the number of apartments being offered for sale. But many of the flats on the market are used, and not new.

The hottest market in the Tel Aviv area nowadays is in Ramat Aviv Gimmel, where buyers are snapping up apartments of 150 to 275 square metres of \$1,000 to \$1,200 a square metre.

It is not known, however, how well insurance man Shlomo Eliahu's Gan Ha'ir project is going. Considered the most luxurious apartment complex in the country, real estate agents are saying prices can go as high as \$3,000 per square metre, depending on the floor and view. Eliahu says "nonsense. People quoting figures like that are just trying to slander."

Eliahu said square metre prices for the project range from \$1,500 to \$2,000, "and sales are going very well," based on "word of mouth."

The project includes a rooftop swimming pool, a 600-square-metre lobby, and is located in a nine-dormant park that was once a city zoo behind City Hall.

According to real estate agents, some of the buyers for the Gan Ha'ir project have taken out options, and as the project nears completion in the next few months, a small market in those options could develop, depending on the market demand for flats in the project.

The villa market in Afeka is fluctuating. The 20-year-old neighbourhood, just north of Ramat Aviv, has long been a prestige neighbourhood, and land prices go for a steep \$250,000 for a plot that can accommodate a 250-300-square-metre residence.

But home owners in Afeka are finding that they must undertake significant refurbishing jobs on their properties in order to successfully market their properties.

Recently, a 270-square-metre house in Afeka was reportedly sold, for a comparatively low \$340,000, because the buyers insisted that they would have to undertake a major refurbishing effort in order to make the house livable according to their standards.

Interest speculation driving share market

By NICK GILBERT

NEW YORK. — Interest rate expectations continue to dominate Wall Street trading with investors shrugging off signs of a sluggish economy and an uncertain outlook for corporate profits.

Following the cuts in the prime lending rate to 7.5 per cent by major U.S. banks, the stock market advanced strongly with the Dow Jones index jumping five points in the first hour of heavy trading and at one time reaching its highest ever level.

But the rally ran out of steam as it became apparent that neither the Bank of Japan nor the Bundesbank were prepared to deliver the interest rate cuts widely anticipated on world stock markets.

Hopes of a continued rally are now

poised firmly on the Federal Reserve Board. In August, the stockmarket recouped nearly all the losses of July with the recent surge closely following the Fed cutting the discount rate in response to signs of increasing economic weakness.

If the current weakness is not to turn into a recession, the Fed will be tempted to trim interest rates further even at the risk of weakening the dollar and increasing the difficulty of financing the U.S. budget deficit. When it does the recent Wall Street rally is likely to continue.

The interest rate sensitivity of the market is showing through in the spirited performance of shares in the major banks and in the soaring prices of gold and platinum reaching levels not seen since 1981.

Heavy buying is also centring on the major U.S. oil stocks and on oil-servicing companies, with Exxon, Atlantic Richfield, Texaco, Halliburton, Schlumberger and Dresser Industries all advancing strongly. Further support is likely if the Norwegian government puts into effect plans to support the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the oil price by cutting its North Sea production.

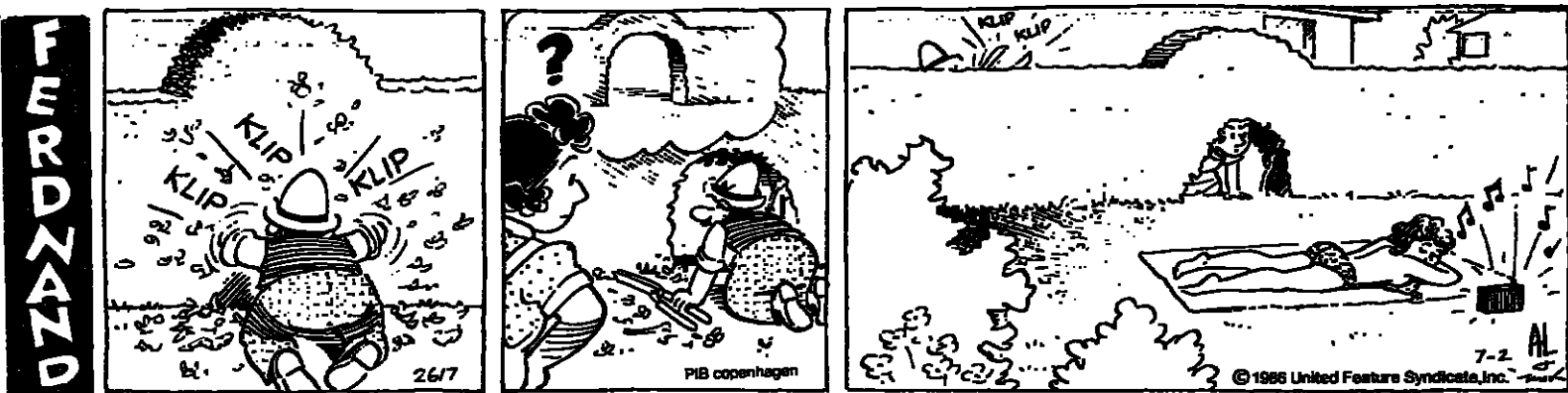
Among special situations, fast food chain MacDonalds has been weak on adverse comment in a recent diet report about Americans eating too much red meat. Shares in the Hollywood film company Cannon Group owned by Israelis Menahem Golan and Yoram Globus have lost \$5 in a week on news that the SEC is

investigating its accounting practices.

And in an otherwise strong airline sector, People Express continues to drift lower on doubts over its long-term financial stability now that its deal to raise cash by selling its Frontier Airlines subsidiary.

But generally Wall Street is nervously looking for signs of stimulatory fiscal and monetary measures not only in the U.S. The major Tokyo rally may have run out of steam but there has been heavy support for Japanese stocks that are traded on Wall Street, including Matsushita, Hitachi and Honda. Major U.S. buying follows suggestions that the Japanese plan to boost an economy that is virtually stagnant.

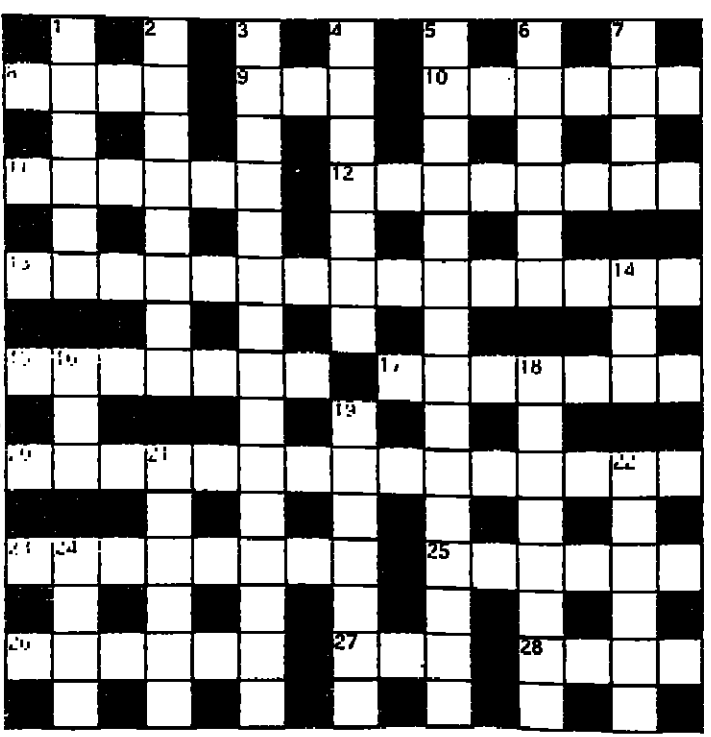
(London Observer Service)



ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
- 8 & 9 Of course it's Cheltenham's greatest attraction (1,5)
 - 10 Top-grade fur too good to throw away? (6)
 - 11 Starchy food laid is about to revert to (6)
 - 12 Former railwayman who sends abroad for money (8)
 - 13 Highly seasonal delicacy from Old Nick's grill-room? (8,7)
 - 14 Some haven to which no-one returns (7)
 - 15 It would be a fatal mistake to regard it as his kind of food? (7)
 - 16 Use a telescope to consider what may ultimately happen? (4,5,4,4)
 - 17 Big fight for the championship of Europe (5,5)
 - 18 Type of small shield that's objective? (4)
 - 19 Global outbreak of herpes (6)
 - 20 Reflection of a stick-insect? (5)
 - 21 The origins of Great Ormond Street Hospital? I wouldn't have thought it! (4)

- DOWN
- 1 A code in which there's nothing gloomy (6)
 - 2 A seeker after perfection, I give everyone a hand first (8)
 - 3 Laidous blunder made by a crumbly who's in form, apparently (9,6)
 - 4 Adds a couple of pages, then stops (7)
 - 5 A shock awaiting the supermarket shopper, maybe? (8,2,5)
 - 6 Empty farm building occupied by the Engineers (6)
 - 7 Outlet for smoke that comes from fuel (4)
 - 11 Communist principle held by many in China (5)
 - 12 A five-nil reverse for the peacher, possibly? (5)
 - 13 Gave beer out as liquid refreshment (8)
 - 14 Highly coloured article on America's Atlantic seaboard (7)
 - 15 Exuberant newspaper chief following a story up (6)
 - 16 Still rings up, nevertheless (4,2)
 - 24 A disreputable person's tears? (4)



GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Rome, 523191; Balsam, Safah Eddin, 272315; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Aldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058.
Tel Aviv: Bass, 66 Frishman, 237226; Kupat Holim Clalit, 4 Herman, 257221.
Netanya: Neot Shaked, Azorim commercial centre, 52494.
Haifa: Hanassi, 33 Sderot Hanassi, 333312.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Shaare Zedek (pediatrics, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology), Bikur Holim (internal, obstetrics, E.N.T.).
Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado

POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, number of your local station is in the front of the phone directory.

FIRST AID 101

In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod 41333 Jerusalem 523133
Ashkelon 23333 Kiron 34442
Bat Yam 561111 Kiryat Shmona 44334
Beersheba 74767 Nahariya 923333
Carmiel 988555 Netanya 23333
Dan Region 781111 Petah Tikva 9231111
Elit 723 Rehovot 461333
Haifa 22333 Rishon LeZion 942333
Hadera 512233 Safed 30333
Holon 36333 Tel Aviv 240111
Holon 80333 Tiberias 90111

* Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area, around the clock.

"Ezer" — Emotional Fire Aid, Tel: Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 2811112, Haifa 672222, Beersheba 418111, Netanya 36318.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem — 245554, and Haifa 362611.

Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems. Tel. 653828, 653802, 14 Bethlehem Rd.

The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04)529205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.

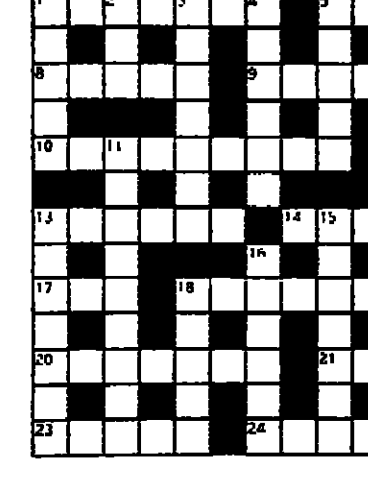
Kupat Holim Emergency Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

FLIGHTS

24-Hours Flight Information Service: Call 03-8712494 (multi-line). Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines)

QUICK CROSSWORD

1 Overcomes 5 Success 12 Fuss 13 Beer with lemonade 14 Abides 15 Durable wood 16 Elucidated 17 Taken away 18 Jack 19 Child's nurse 20 Sorrow



- DOWN
- 1 Clenched
 - 2 Transgression
 - 3 Chosen
 - 4 Turbulent
 - 5 Extend
 - 6 Waterproof canvas
 - 7 Frightful
 - 11 Safe-breaker
 - 13 Punch worn with kilt (7)
 - 15 Exhausted
 - 16 Black suit
 - 18 Messenger
 - 19 Attire
 - 21 Tatcha

Yesterday's Solution

1 S T S SECRET
2 INTRIGUE T O U
3 T E M N GRUMBLE
4 M E E D E E O
5 U L S ADVANTAGE
6 S E A P O W E R K I
7 M B E N A R E T
8 M O R A S S A V I
9 N U P A G E A N T S
10 C O N G R E E L L T W
11 G E R I T B A R G E
12 G A I M E T S E O L L
13 E B E N S P I E L
14 E Y E L E T N T S

QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 7 Tenner, 8 Voices, 10 Arsenal, 11 Cause, 12 Grey, 13 Sport, 17 Break, 18 Tubs, 22 Aced, 23 Tuiten, 24 Starch, 25 Harass.
DOWN: 1 Strange, 2 One-step, 3 Henna, 4 Concord, 5 Occur, 6 Aster, 9 Elephants, 14 Predict, 15 Musical, 16 Varnish, 19 Raise, 20 Stout, 21 Fin.



NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IN TEL AVIV

THE RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL END ON FRIDAY, 12.9.86 WITHOUT ANY FURTHER EXTENSION

On Sep. 14, 15, 16 the Subscription Department will be closed to the public.

The office will reopen on Wednesday, 17.9.86 only for subscribers who had been invited to change their subscription tickets.

03-4001520

MARKET
PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

Directors' dilemmas

The sad story of the resignation of three U.S. directors from the board of Scitex — one of the numerous high-tech stars of Israeli high-tech — is reported elsewhere on this page. Beyond proving that troubles never come in ones, and that for corporations as well as people, when things go bad they go very bad, there are several important conclusions to be drawn.

First, perhaps, is that Israeli companies who have moved into the U.S. are finding that the streets which were once paved with gold, are also thronged with muggers. As soon as they make a slip, some smart-aleck Jewish lawyer pounces on them with a class-action suit. That this is not in any way special, and that innumerable American companies have been subjected to similar treatment, is cold comfort for the immigrants.

The latest blow — in the form of defections from the board by directors scared of being sued for personal liability and not having the insurance backing to cover them — is an extension of the same disease. Here Scitex has been struck first, perhaps because it succeeded in attracting to its board some particularly well-known personalities as outside directors, perhaps because its insurance policy was the first to run out, perhaps by plain bad luck. Whatever the case, other Israeli companies may be expected to go the same way.

A further reaching consideration can be seen in the extremes of how to treat outside directorships. In Israel, with 200 state-owned companies and many more in the Histadrut sector and in the empires centered around the big banks, outside directorships are honored plums.

Within the context of corporate reforms, the role of the outside director has been given much prominence. The Bank of Israel has ordered commercial banks to have one-quarter of their board representation made up of at least nominally independent outside directors. The stock exchange too has insisted that listed companies have outsiders on their boards. The efficacy of this last move has been amply demonstrated over the last two years, when on numerous occasions, the resignation of one or more of these outside directors has been an early warning signal of severe problems. The exchange has now instituted the rule that every resignation must be accompanied by a statement of its motive, so that false suspicions may be squashed and real ones publicly aired.

Nevertheless, the lack of responsibility and accountability of directors in the Israeli corporate reality is a well-established fact. What we need is reform in the direction of more powerful directors and more meaningful directorships.

In the U.S., the degree of accountability is not perfect but it has gone so far in many respects as to have become overdone, and even ludicrous. Although insider trading is still a hot topic on Wall Street, the more pernicious problem of vanishing directors is grabbing increasing attention. This week's cover story in *Business Week International* is entitled "The job nobody wants," subtitled "Outside directors find that the risks and hassles just aren't worth it."

There follows ample detail of how, when and why the problem has emerged, and even the view that it's no problem, no crisis at all; and that for directors doing their job properly, the law provides adequate protection, and therefore the whole thing is more of an opportunity than anything else. But the perception of the crisis, as the main article would have it, is summed up in the opening quote, from Joseph W. Barr, who we are told, walked away from a director's job at Control Data Corp. "I didn't want to risk my personal net worth for the \$35,000 to \$50,000 I'd get from the board," he explained.

Plain enough. But what a far cry from our own environment, where self-appointed protectors of the "weaker classes" complain loudly if even successful chief executives, let alone disappointing part-time directors, pick up \$50,000 a year for their efforts.

CORRECTION

In the brief appearing on this page of *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday, Bank Leumi's expected level of profitability appeared incorrectly due to a typographical error. Observers say the bank's first-half results are not expected to be good.

Unable to get liability insurance

Three Scitex directors resign

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

Scitex Corp. yesterday said its three American directors had resigned because of difficulties in acquiring personal liability insurance as directors. The three are Frederick Adler, Thomas Unterberg, and Lester Crown. Adler is a U.S. venture capitalist who had backed Scitex since its first public issue and had been active in launching many other Israeli high-tech companies in the U.S. capital markets. Unterberg is the head of the brokerage firm that has underwritten Scitex's share offerings, while Crown is the son of one of the richest families in American Jewry, whose holdings include a 23 per cent stake in the defense giant, General Dynamics.

All three outgoing directors stressed in a joint statement that their resignations stemmed solely from the fact that Scitex is no longer able to obtain insurance coverage for its directors to protect them against the class action suits that are pending against the company. The three emphasized their continued support for Scitex and their readiness to help it with their advice and business experience.

Scitex Chairman Ephraim Azari said Scitex was planning to set up an international advisory committee that would meet periodically to give recommendations to the company. Its members, however, would have no formal managerial or policy-making standing in the company. Adler, Unterberg and Crown have all agreed to join such a committee, and Scitex is looking for additional candidates, both in the U.S. and elsewhere.

Benzion Naveh, Scitex's managing director, told reporters yesterday that the problem of insurance coverage for directors was becoming widespread in the U.S. corporate sector. He said Scitex's case represented an unusually positive example, because the outgoing directors were not cutting all links with the company but were, in fact, eager to stay on in some capacity. He said the class action suits that have been brought against Scitex were also representative of a trend in the U.S., where an estimated 30 per cent of the share issues made by high-tech companies in 1983-84 were now the subject of litigation because the slump in high tech had sent share prices lower and forced many companies into bankruptcy.

Scitex itself made a share issue at \$18-per-share issue last May, shortly before the company's profitability was destroyed by a drop in demand for its products and the effects of the economic stabilization programme in Israel, which was instituted in July 1985. Scitex is currently trading below \$5, after losing \$13 million in 1985 and further sums in the first half of 1986.

Two class actions have been filed on behalf of shareholders against the company, for unspecified amounts of damages. These suits usually take several years to litigate, even if the eventual result is an out of court settlement. Scitex's directors' insurance expired at the end of June, and after issuing several brief extensions, the insurer declined to renew the policy. No other insurer showed an interest in offering an alternative policy, Scitex said.

Company executives said no replacements have yet been found for the directors who have resigned. They admitted that under the current state of American law, it was unlikely that other U.S. residents would agree to join the board.

Pickering: aid won't spur growth

By PINHAS LANDAU
TEL AVIV. — U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering yesterday declared that extra U.S. aid is not the way to spur economic growth, but reforms in tax policy, the capital markets and privatization of state-owned enterprises were the key to reviving the economy.

Speaking to reporters after touring the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, Pickering predicted that the Reagan administration would hold "frank talks" with Prime Minister Peres and Finance Minister Moshe Nissim during their forthcoming U.S. visit, both on the American ideas regarding the Israeli economy and about the ideas that Israeli leaders say they have and are taking with them to Washington.

He stressed that the U.S. had no demands or expectations from the Israeli government as to specific policies to be adopted, but, he said, Washington still believes Israel faces significant obstacles to renewing growth.

"Everything you have done so far (in the area of economic recovery) is a part of growth, and necessary for economic growth to take place," Pickering said. But he rejected the idea of more American aid as a means of speeding the recovery.

In any case, because of serious



U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering (right, center) listens to Tel Aviv Stock Exchange Chairman Haim Stoessel on the floor of the exchange yesterday. (Yonathan Salinger)

budgetary problems facing the U.S. government, the question facing Israel and the U.S. was how to prevent a decline in aid, not how to expand it. For that reason, Israel could consider itself fortunate if it received \$3 billion in total aid in the coming U.S. fiscal year — the same level as in the past two years — without the \$1.5b. emergency-aid package that had been provided in 1985/86.

That level was the hard reality for the future, Pickering stressed, and how to use it was the subject for

discussion. Of the projected \$1.8b. in military aid, \$300 billion would be allowed to be spent in Israel, at the discretion of the Israeli government and not necessarily solely on the Lavi programme.

On the other hand, the Reagan administration had agreed to maintain the provision requiring American contractors from whom Israel bought equipment to spend \$250m. in Israel on "offset" purchases, although this arrangement should have been terminated this year.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Bank Leumi unit puts off date of annual meeting

The annual general meeting of Otzar Hityashvit Ha-yehudim, the Jewish Agency-owned unit of the Bank Leumi Group, has been postponed for the third time. The meeting is supposed to choose a new board of directors.

It is widely believed that the central issue at the planned meeting will be the continued presence of former Bank Leumi chairman Ernst Japhet. Japhet resigned last summer at the behest of the Bejski Commission, which also called on him to resign his other bank-related posts both in Israel and abroad.

A new date for the meeting will be announced later this week.

A \$2 MILLION SPORTS CENTRE will be built on the outskirts of Haifa, adjoining squash and tennis courts, by Tel Aviv-based Corex Investment and Management Co., which recently signed a contract with the municipality. The company represents overseas investors, mainly from South Africa.

The centre, which is due to be completed in 18 months, will include swimming pools, basketball and tennis courts. Corex is also conducting a feasibility study for a motel and convention centre in the area.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT EXPORTS increased nine-fold over the past seven years, the Ministry of Industry and Trade reported yesterday.

It said exports for the sector amounted to \$180 million last year, up from \$20m. in 1978.

The sector today comprises 140 companies, manufacturing a wide range of standard medical equipment and supplies and electronic gear, the ministry added.

AZORIM INVESTMENTS CO., the Clal Group's construction arm, notified the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange this week that it intended to delist the shares of its Modal Betron Ltd. subsidiary as of October 1. Azorim said it agreed to the exchange's request to extend the validity of its tender offer to the public for outstanding shares of Modal until noon, September 30.

Supersol letting shoppers pay late

Supersol Ltd. is introducing a new credit-payment plan aimed at easing the holiday-shopping burden. Starting tomorrow, shoppers at Supersol and Hypercol stores will be able to pay for their purchases on November 2, provided that payment is made by Visa or Kolcheck credit cards.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	116.46+0.80%
Non-Bank Index	148.90+1.05%
Arrangement	102.83+0.33%
Insurance	162.42+1.48%
Commerce, Services	181.06+1.42%
Real Estate	191.45+0.01%
Industrials	136.60+1.19%
Textiles	182.63+1.76%
Metals	194.57+1.53%
Electronics	90.77+1.57%
Chemicals	142.03+0.72%
Industrial Invest.	142.04+1.55%
Investment Cos.	109.38+0.12%
General Bond Index	111.04+0.04%
Index-linked Bonds	112.80+0.01%
Partially-linked	109.73+0.06%
Dollar-linked Bonds	107.68+0.37%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	108.53+0.15%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	108.70+0.05%
Long-term 5+ yrs	104.32+0.14%

Turnovers:

Shares — total	NIS 9,343,800
Supersol 2	NIS 2,184,500
Non-bank	NIS 7,158,300
Bonds — total	NIS 5,719,400
Index-linked	NIS 9,448,000
Dollar-linked	NIS 1,567,200
Treasury Bills	NIS 1,802,000

Share Movements:

Advances	208 (174)
of which 5%+	24 (30)
Declines	9 (93)
of which 5%+	9 (3)
"Sellers only"	3 (3)
Unchanged	93 (110)
Trading Halt	38 (38)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked	Mixed to 5%
3% fully-linked	Mixed to 5%

4.25% fully-linked	Stable/falls to 1%
80% linked	Stable
Double-linked	Stable/mixed to 0.5%
Dollar-linked:	
Admon	Rises to 0.8%
Rimon	Mixed to 1%
Gilbit	Rises to 1%
For. Curr. denominated	
Treasury Bills (annual yield)	Stable/mixed to 1%
	18.2-18.75%

Arrangement yields:

IDB ord.	16.23%
Union 0.1	16.21%
Discount A	16.54%
Mizrahi r.	16.16%
Hapoalim r.	16.12%
General A	16.25%
Leumi stock	16.01%
Fin. Trade 1	16.14%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Commercial Banks			
(not part of "arrangement")			
Mifalim 1	1232	4114	
General non-arr.	23600	145	+1.3
First Int'l	3580	683	
FIBI	4048	867	+1.0
Commercial Banks (part of "arrangement")			
IDB	78120	435	+0.7
Union 0.1	58140	28	
Discount	99150	463	+0.8
Mizrahi	33200	865	+3.8
Hapoalim r.	53180	583	
General A	135600	33	+0.7
Leumi 0.1	33860	1783	+0.6
Fin. Trade	44820	—	+0.1

Mortgage Banks

Leumi Mort. r.	5320	100	-1.5
Dev. Mort.	1832	1818	+1.2
Mifalim r.	2140	272	-0.5
Tarshat r.	13950	105	+3.3
Merav r.	6058	127	—

Financial Institutions

AgriC	no trading		
Ind. Dev. DD	no trading		
Clal Leasing 0.1	22800	36	+1.1

Insurance

Ararat 0.1 r.	932	259	+3.6
Hassneh r.	270	3925	+2.7
Phoenix 0.1	746	1800	+3.8
Hemlehar	6631	100	+2.3
Menorah 1	2210	253	-0.9
Sahar r.	4700	469	+4.4
Zion Hold. 1	9100	12	-0.5

Trade & Services			
Mefar	5281	b.o.1	+5.0
Supersol 2	5800	537	+9.9
Dalek r.	3330	1369	+1.7
Lightstar	15200	82	+1.3
Cold Storage	2150	378	+1.9
Dan Hotels	4851	380	+5.0
Yarden Hotel	3300	326	+1.5
Hilon 1	16700	169	-0.2
Tam 1	1700	218	-2.9
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Agrom	692	4477	+1.8
Elion	475	10810	-5.0
Africa Int. 0.1	37390	42	—
Dankner	4620	467	+2.7
Prop. & Bldg.	2780	789	-0.4
Savisa 0.1	4240	622	—
ILDC r.	53610	76	+0.0
Rasco r.	12030	188	+0.3
Mehadrin	7150	166	—
Haderim	1065	918	-1.4
Industrials			
Dubek b	3470	536	-1.0
Pri-Ze 1	1530	485	-1.2
Sunfront	8850	126	+3.9
Elita	15220	115	+0.1
Adgar	1233	16016	+10.0
Argaman r.	15395	23	+4.1
Delta G 1	2806	1092	+0.0
Maquette 1	28000	43	+3.7
Eagle 1	12220	138	—
Polgat	3701	815	—
Schoeller	14700	131	+4.2
Rogovin	2860	1498	+1.8
Urdan 0.1 r.	8400	199	+5.0
Is. Can. Co. 1	1910	208	—
Zion Cobee	2440	323	+0.8
Packer Steel	12311	172	+2.9
Elbit	350000	8	+1.7

Elron	299449	3	+0.8
Arit	28300	46	+1.1
Clal Electronics	1980	575	+4.9
Spectronix 1	1990	779	—
T.A.T. 1	3533	310	+5.0
Ackerstein 1	1942	621	—
Agan 5	18700	89	—
Alliance	2950	401	+2.2
Dexter	3400	101	+0.0
Fertilisers	5048	15	+1.0
Fertile Chem.	637	18957	+4.3
Teva r.	60100	164	—
Dead Sea r.	4800	2806	—
Petrochem.	680	11862	+1.6
Neca Chem.	338	122	—
Frutaron	12700	299	—
Hadera Paper	224500	24	+1.9
Central Trade	6700	140	+2.4
Koor p.	5293000	0	+2.8
Clal Ind.	1280	15171	+2.4
Investment Companies			
IDB Dev. r.	3801	2903	—
Elram	3230	2538	+5.5
Arif 1	310	4791	—
Gahelet	1330	819	—
Israel Corp. 1	8047	479	+3.7
Wolfson 1 r.	113000	49	-1.7
Hapoalim Inv.	5400	646	—
Leumi Invest.	no trading		
Discount Invest.	2230	7433	+3.5
Mizrahi Invest.	15550	29	+3.7
Clal 10	842	8252	+2.1
Landeco 0.1	7242	100	+2.0
Pama 0.1	9200	33	—
Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	14400	75	-0.3
J.O.E.L.	2019	2999	+1.0

Abbreviations:

s.o. sellers only	b. buyer
b.o. buyers only	r. registered

FINANCIAL DATA
ISRAELI STOCKS
SPACE EUROPEAN

ISRAELI MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.25% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	7.9	7.15-25%	8-15.50%	8-15.25%
HAPOLIM	28.8	8-15%	10-15.50%	12-15.50%
DISCOUNT	12.8	8-15.50%	8-16%	10-18%
MIZRAHI	8.5	8-16%	6-15%	6-17%
FIRST INT'L	23.7	6-15%	7-17%	6-17%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.

(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.

Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (September 8, 1986)

	MINIMUM DEP	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD (\$10,000)	5.125	5.125	5.125	5.250
STG (£10,000 pounds)	8.625	8.625	8.625	8.375
DMK (100,000 marks)	3.500	3.500	3.500	3.500
SFR (50,000 francs)	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250
YEN (3,000,000 yen)	3.125	3.125	3.125	3.125

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (September 8)

		CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS		BANKNOTES		Rep. Rates
		Buy	Sell	U.S.	Sell	
Currency basket		1.4840	1.5030	1.46	1.53	1.4929
U.S. Dollar		1.4808	1.4992	0.71	0.74	1.4988
Deutschmark	1	0.7185	0.7274	2.17	2.28	0.7223
Pound Sterling	1	2.2084	2.2368	0.21	0.22	2.2213
French Franc	1	0.2192	0.2219	0.21	0.23	0.2205
Japanese Yen	100	0.3520	0.3538	0.34	0.38	0.3568
Dutch Florin	1	0.6369	0.6448	0.63	0.66	0.6403
Swiss Franc	1	0.8786	0.905	0.87	0.91	0.8862
Swedish Krone	1	0.2134	0.2180	0.21	0.22	0.2146
Norwegian Krone	1	0.2013	0.2038	0.20	0.21	0.2026
Danish Krone	1	0.1898	0.1922	0.19	0.20	0.1908
Finnish Mark	1	0.2995	0.3033	0.30	0.31	0.3013
Canadian Dollar	1	1.0854	1.0817	0.95	1.10	1.0755
Australian Dollar	1	0.9122	0.9236	0.86	0.94	0.9183
S. African Rand	1	0.6182	0.6259	0.40	0.48	0.6220
Belgian Franc	10	0.3430	0.3472	0.34	0.35	0.3448
Austrian Shilling	10	1.0190	1.0316	1.01	1.05	1.0264
Italian Lira	1000	1.0414	1.0543	1.02	1.08	1.0469
Jordanian Dinar	1	—	—	4.21	4.47	4.2459
Egyptian Pound	1	—	—	0.78	0.83	0.8119
ECU	1	1.5104	1.5292	—	—	1.5197

THE JERUSALEM POST

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A built-in crisis

THE LATEST Sharon-instigated crisis, it is said, has been satisfactorily resolved by his full and public retraction of his attempted linkage of the terrorist massacre at the Istanbul synagogue to what he described as Israel's eagerness to make concessions to the Arabs for the sake of a bogus peace. Now, then, everything is back to normality.

So it is indeed: back to the kind of normality that allows Ariel Sharon to treat the government in which he is a member like mud and its prime minister — at least so long as his name is Shimon Peres — as a traitor, and that should permit him to subject the premier-turned-foreign minister, after the rotation, to similar if not worse treatment. In accepting Mr. Sharon's dubious retraction of his earlier charges of cowardice and disloyalty hurled at the premier last November, Mr. Peres warned that any repeat performance would be punished with summary dismissal. Now Mr. Peres has in effect taken that warning back.

He had been misunderstood, Mr. Sharon claimed in his "retraction" Sunday night. Nonsense — he had been understood perfectly well: and only a moron would accept literally Mr. Sharon's clownish explanation that, in damning wholesale Israel's policy towards the Arabs, he did not mean the premier nor the cabinet and its decisions — because he did not actually name them. And no one but a fool would fail to notice that, even in admitting that there had been no connection between the slaughter of the Jews and Israel's policy, Mr. Sharon offered no apology for his original accusations.

For his intolerable conduct Mr. Sharon should have promptly been sacked. Instead he was allowed to trick his way out of a self-made predicament by means of another semantic exercise.

To be sure, rotation had a great deal to do with this. Just as the Likud leaders, for whom the rotation is a supreme goal, pressed Mr. Sharon for a token bow of civility that would avert a true crisis, so Mr. Peres, sorely offended though he must have been, felt that the time for a rotation-breaking crisis had passed. The premier may have been right in his assessment. But the result is that the ground has already been laid for a far graver crisis after the rotation.

Even assuming that Mr. Sharon "ate his words," he did not swallow them and will soon enough spit them out — at Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, if at no one else. And when he does so his Likud party colleagues will be rubbing their hands with varying degrees of delight.

These party colleagues do not necessarily all subscribe to Mr. Sharon's current know-nothing policy recommendations. While Mr. Sharon excoriates any peaceful method of settling even the dispute over Tabat, which he claims is indisputably Israel's, Yitzhak Shamir, having lost the fight for time-wasting conciliation, is willing to trade arbitration for normalization. But Mr. Shamir himself shares Mr. Sharon's aversion for any negotiations with the Arabs that are not predicated on the enemy's prior acceptance of Israel's conditions; and he, too, is opposed as a matter of principle to what Mr. Sharon terms craven concessions, a position which he clearly enunciated again last night.

From the second half of October, then, every gesture of goodwill made by Mr. Peres to facilitate a dialogue with the Arabs, even with Egypt, is likely to be derided by a Likud chorus headed by Mr. Sharon as a craven concession, and turned to naught. And Premier Shamir, whose authority over the Likud will depend in no mean degree on acquiescence by Mr. Sharon, will grant his Herut rival every opportunity to settle accounts with Mr. Peres.

In Likud circles it is already being predicted, according to one report, that, once the rotation takes effect, Mr. Peres will be paid "with compound interest" for what he did to poor Mr. Sharon. The expectation in these Likud circles must be that Mr. Peres, and the Alignment, will take it lying down.

The changed NRP

ONCE UPON A TIME there was a National Religious Party in the land, and it cut a respectable political figure.

Following a line of reasoned moderation in the pursuit of both Zionist and religious — meaning Orthodox — goals, the NRP, with a balance to a dozen Knesset seats at its command, played for years a balancing role between left and right as member of all governments from the very first. Lately the party fell on evil days, losing most of its popular support to either the extreme secular right or to extreme non-Zionist Orthodoxy. But hope for it did not entirely fade out.

Today, the historic NRP is to all intents dead. The recent, much ballyhooed efforts to revivify it with mass registration and a rejuvenation of top leadership ended with a sharp, suicidal swing to the extreme right within the party. A coalition-of-convenience at its last national convention between the freshly militant Young Guard and the hawkish, ex-secessionist Matzav wrested effective control of the party from the centrist Lamifne faction.

The replacement of Lamifne's Dr. Yosef Burg, the NRP's well-nigh lifetime cabinet representative, with the Young Guard's Ze'evulun Hammer in his present political incarnation, clearly signals a change of course.

It is true that the NRP's drift into aggressive nationalism started years ago with the rise within its ranks of Gush Emunim, which Dr. Burg, after some initial hesitation, found it politic to embrace even before the Likud's accession to power. And the lately increasing "haredization" of the state-religious school system, the party's prize exhibit, showed how far the party had travelled in that direction even before last week's palace revolution.

But, despite Dr. Burg's political apostasy, Lamifne remained in some degree an agent for reasonableness within the party. Now that Lamifne has been despoiled, albeit democratically, of most of its party assets, the NRP — especially if the faction system within it is done away with, as has been promised it will be — should be not much better than Matzav writ large.

Several thousand voters will doubtless still be found casting their ballots for what ought to be retitled the Nationalist Orthodox Party. But it will be a different party altogether; and those who still hold the NRP's traditional ideals and values dear will be obliged to seek other political homes.

"It's probably nothing..."

but what if it's something?

Report suspicious objects! Dial 100.

What future for Unifil?

Benny Morris

THE CONTINUED existence and operation of Unifil, the UN peace-keeping force in Southern Lebanon, is threatened and Israeli policy-makers during the coming fortnight will have to make some important decisions — though for years Jerusalem has preferred to both have its cake and eat it.

The threat, in the short-run, arises out of a sense among the Unifil battalions, and in their native countries, of the force's extreme vulnerability. That vulnerability was underlined during the past few weeks by the killing of three French troops by a roadside bomb near Naqura and by the earlier injury of some 20 French troops in a prolonged exchange of fire with Shi'ite gunmen. Paris, in talks with UN Under Secretary General Marrack Goulding and in a special session of the Security Council, has effectively served notice that if the force's conditions of operation do not improve, France will withdraw its battalion.

Most observers expect that such a unilateral pullout, especially if reinforced by further Shi'ite attacks on Unifil troops, would have a domino effect: other contributing countries would then rapidly dissolve and fade away.

This would be a major strategic blow to Israel, and would involve enormous political damage to this country.

Israel's defence strategy in the north, contrary to the popular belief promoted by various Israeli politicians, is based on two advance defensive screens or buffer zones north of the international frontier. One is the South Lebanese Army and IDF-controlled "Security Zone" contiguous to the frontier; the other is the Unifil zone north of it up to (and

in the eastern sector, north of) the Litani River.

The Unifil screen, as senior defence figures, including OC North-Command Aluf Yossi Peled, and politicians, including Prime Minister Peres, have recently said, provides an initial and largely effective buffer for the SLA and the Security Zone. The Unifil battalions, without mandate to kill or arrest terrorists, through continuous patrolling and roadblocks along main access routes, have over the years successfully frustrated dozens of attempted Shi'ite and Palestinian terrorist incursions and attempted attacks against the Security Zone and Israel's northern settlements and have acted as a major deterrent to such incursions.

Unifil has thus posed a major, added obstacle to any group wishing to hit at Israel's proxies in the Security Zone and at Israel proper, and is recognized as such by these groups. In fact, the extremist Shi'ite militia organization, the Hizbollah, recently denounced Unifil as a "protector of the Zionist state" and demanded its withdrawal from Lebanon.

No doubt, the armed Palestinian organizations trying to subvert the Security Zone and attack Israeli settlements are also bent on achieving Unifil's withdrawal (though Lebanon's Palestinians, in general, probably want Unifil to stay, as it offers their concentrations in the south some protection against Shi'ite and Lebanese Sunni and Christian depredation).

THE REMOVAL of Unifil from the scene, as sought by Hizbollah, would open the Security Zone and, by extension, northern Israel to massive Shi'ite and Palestinian attacks. At the moment, Unifil's presence in large measure assures that the main Shi'ite militia, Amal, does not as a matter of general policy attack the Security Zone. Amal is able to argue and has argued that while, like Hiz-

bollah, it seeks a final Israeli withdrawal from Southern Lebanon and the dismantling of the SLA, it is unwilling (unlike Hizbollah) to clash frontally with Unifil to get the SLA and its IDF backbone. The presence of Unifil thus serves as something of a handy excuse for Amal inaction against the SLA and Israel.

The removal of Unifil would probably "force" Amal to move the offensive against the SLA and the Israeli units in the Security Zone, as well as make it far, far easier for Hizbollah and the Palestinian rejectionist organizations to get at the SLA and Israel. But in a rather ungrateful fashion, Defence Minister Rabin and Foreign Minister Shamir, almost making common cause with the Arab rejectionists of Southern Lebanon, have found it impossible, at least in public, to say a good word for Unifil, let alone to give it Israel's blessing and support.

Indeed, over the years, as Unifil has with varying degrees of effectiveness patrolled and secured its zone against terrorist incursion and done so at tremendous cost — Unifil has suffered some 130 dead in the eight years of its existence — Rabin and Shamir, and other Israeli leaders, have more or less publicly expressed a wish for Unifil's removal.

There were two reasons for this: Unifil, in carrying out its duties, occasionally clashed with the Israeli-sponsored SLA, whose soldiers were all too often eager and speedy in flexing their muscles against UN troops severely restricted by their non-belligerent mandate; and Unifil's presence on the ground occasionally hampered the IDF's ability to mount attacks against anti-Israeli elements north of the Security Zone. Occasionally, Israeli officials suspected that this or that Unifil unit was aiding or abetting anti-Israeli elements.

In recent months, Israeli officials have grudgingly admitted that the

UN troops do effectively serve some sort of useful purpose in the area. Shamir came close to saying this on a trip to Southern Lebanon a fortnight ago. But Shamir also said, during that visit, that "it was not Israel that had placed Unifil where it is and (therefore) it was not Israel that could displace it." Neither Shamir nor Rabin nor, for that matter, Peres has come out with full-throated praise for Unifil's work or in support of its continued presence and operations. At best, all now subscribe to a formula of having their cake and eating it — criticizing Unifil's troops as operations while (silently) benefiting from its operations and, at least in public, only grudgingly according to its continued presence.

But the current crisis in Unifil has brought matters to a head; and Israel's leaders will have to decide where the country's interests lie and will be called on to state them frankly.

THE UN last week elicited from Lebanese President Amin Jemayel a public declaration of support for Unifil and its continued presence in the South. Goulding, shuttling between Jerusalem and Beirut this week, will certainly press for a similar statement of support for Unifil from Israel. He will argue, rightly, that the absence of such public, vocal support from Israel makes it that much harder for him to persuade France and the other contributing states to leave their battalions *in situ*.

Goulding will also press for measures that would reduce the peacekeepers' feeling of vulnerability. Among them, no doubt, will be a request that Israel pressure the SLA to allow the UN troops to carry out their duties unmolested and unhampered, where the Unifil and Security zones overlap. Goulding may also seek more direct Israeli support in the field for Unifil on an ad hoc basis should Unifil troops again clash with Shi'ite militiamen.

Lastly, Goulding will no doubt reiterate the UN's standing demand that Israel allow Unifil to deploy southwards to the international border, in line with its original 1978 Security Council mandate. Goulding and his predecessor, Brian Urquhart, have long argued that only such a deployment would enable Unifil to carry out its mandate and duties properly.

ISRAELI policy-makers, inflexibly wedded to the concept that nothing can screen the country's northern border as effectively as the SLA, will no doubt again, at least initially, reject Goulding's importuning on this point. But Goulding, pressured by the French, may well link the argument of Unifil's vulnerability and safety to the need to deploy down to the border. He is likely to demand that Israel, for tactical reasons involving the security of certain Unifil units, allow at least a partial redeployment southwards in various areas.

Should Goulding thus link the safety of Unifil troops to allowing some sort of redeployment southwards, Israeli policy-makers will have to weigh anew Israel's entire policy regarding security in Southern Lebanon, the SLA and the role of Unifil. Forced to choose flat out between Unifil and the SLA, Jerusalem currently will without doubt choose the SLA. But forced to choose between chipping away a little at the SLA's territory and powers and the complete disappearance of Unifil from the scene, Jerusalem will have to think long and hard.

This reconsideration, and the decisions that may follow from it, will probably crystallize shortly after Peres's return from Washington next week. Meanwhile, Rabin and Shamir will have to weigh the options.

The writer is the Diplomatic Correspondent of The Jerusalem Post.

A model for exchanges with the Soviets

Morris Abram

THE RESURGENCE of exchange programmes with the Soviet Union in arts, sports, science, education and other fields should remind Americans of two complimentary truths about superpower relations. First, we cannot wish our adversary away. Second, wishful thinking and wishy-washy bargaining will let the Soviets make off with the lion's share of whatever benefits the exchanges offer.

The 1985 agreement between the American Bar Association and the Association of Soviet Lawyers is a controversial case in point. An exercise in unadvised naivete by ABA leaders, it went far beyond recognizing the undeniable reality of the Soviet state; it accorded a despicable propaganda front a completely unmerited measure of legitimacy. The ASL is in no way an independent bar. Subservient to the state, as are all institutions under a totalitarian regime, the Soviet group has been the energetic sponsor of a stream of vicious libels against the defenders

of human rights broadly and of Soviet Jewish emigration specifically. Thus, some of my ABA colleagues understandably urged that we promptly cut our losses and repudiate the Soviets' fraudulent claim to international status and respectability. We should terminate the agreement, they said, and put the Soviet "lawyers" where they and their government belong — under the sort of interdiction medieval popes used to pronounce against heretical nations. We should excommunicate — not communicate.

In fact, however, the one-sided 1985 agreement was superseded by a somewhat better-crafted ABA-ASL Declaration of Cooperation approved earlier this summer. Prodred and advised by the National Conference on Soviet Jewry and other concerned groups, ABA leaders went back to Moscow in May and came away with a new accord that sets the rule of law, human rights, and improvements of justice and legal services high on the exchange's agenda. We should not scrap this admittedly small advance without putting it to a test.

The one way we can justify any ABA-ASL collaboration is by using

it both to educate some prominent and influential Americans about Soviet reality — an area where the original ABA negotiations revealed woeful ignorance — and to show Soviet officials that for all Americans, human rights are a vital policy, not empty pieties.

If our efforts prove fruitless, we should not hesitate to terminate the agreement on the three-months' notice it provides. But in the meantime, as skilled advocates, we should welcome this limited chance to make the case for our society's highest value. Unlike Soviet Helsinki Accord monitors who have been imprisoned, exiled and intimidated into silence, we can be open and effective monitors of Soviet compliance with the principles of free exchange and the practice of human rights.

In sessions we should declare open to the press, we must present our detailed concerns and grievances about Soviet legal procedures. We must insist on full discussion of such issues and weigh the value of further dialogue against the evidence, if any, of Soviet reform. Our questioning and questioners should be expert and tough.

For instance:

- Why are thousands of Soviet Jews — our colleague Rachel D. Levin, a distinguished, retired Moscow defence attorney, among them — denied permission to rejoin family members abroad? Why are these refusals — lasting eight years in her case and even longer in others — open-ended and unexplained? Why can't Jewish refuseniks denied the right to emigrate to Israel be represented by counsel in appealing these arbitrary administrative denials of basic rights?

- Why do Soviet prosecutors treat the study of an ancient, sacred language — Hebrew — as a crime instead of a cultural blessing? Why since Mikhail S. Gorbachev came to office, have over a dozen more Jewish activists been imprisoned on false criminal charges while the level of emigration has dropped to new lows in flagrant violation of the Helsinki Accords?

- Why are Moscow defence lawyers refused the travel vouchers without which they cannot represent out-of-town clients in political cases? Why are courtrooms where such cases are heard closed by subterfuge to Soviet and foreign observers when

the law provides for secrecy only for trials of sex crimes and treasonous offences?

As upholders of the rule of law, we should press such inquiries of the Soviets as vigorously as U.S. musicians should question the censoring of recordings by Rostropovich and Vishnevskaya, as writers should protest the maltreatment of Pasternak, Akhmatova, Solzhenitsyn and others, as scientists should denounce the savagery heaped on Sakharov and Orlov, and as all Americans in all encounters with the Soviets should demand full respect for fundamental human rights.

Without discourse, we cannot accomplish this aim; without contact, we can have no hope of influence on Soviet conduct. So long — and only so long — as the ABA-ASL arrangement provides a forum for substantive discussions, we should use it to build a model for all U.S.-Soviet exchanges. Instead of dropping out, American lawyers can take the lead in substituting bite and meaning for hollow formalities — and in standing up to the Soviets by advancing our own agenda: The cause of our fellow Jews in the USSR, and the cause of human rights.

The writer is the Chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry.

READERS' LETTERS

COURSE ON HOLOCAUST

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — For some reason, I have only now had the opportunity to read Ernie Meyer's extensive and interesting comments on the Yad Vashem course on the Holocaust (August 1 and 8). Most of what he quoted me on, I did say. But the Holocaust is such a vast topic that any sentence picked out of the context will lead to misunderstandings. This may be no fault of Mr. Meyer, but it has to be corrected.

I am quoted as saying that the Holocaust was a perfectly explicable, human event, not "ineffable," as Elie Wiesel holds. "The context," he writes, "is the agonizing choices of Holocaust writers: between silence and witnessing; final inexplicability of human experience, and within it, the uniqueness of the horror of the Holocaust. I said we must read Wiesel, to try to understand the dilemma he was posing, and then my statement was that unfortunately yes, the Holocaust was committed by humans, for reasons that are perfectly explicable, because they are part of human history."

"Most of the SS did not hate Jews. The Jews were not killed by anti-Semites." The context was "cold" murder as practised by the SS, their attempt to be devoid of any human feeling including hatred. I said that they would have killed anyone, had that been the Nazi consensus, expressed by the leader. Most of the murderers, the Hoesses, the Stangels and the rest, had not undergone training in anti-Semitism. Anti-Semitism was the ideology of the leaders. The followers identified with the murderous regime.

Most people, I am quoted as saying, stole bread in concentration camps, behaved badly. I did not say "badly": I said that the system of the camps aimed at dehumanization, and it is no wonder that it had to succeed to a large degree. Starving, overworked, depersonalized people could not resist the process. And yet, I said, the system failed, because, as Mr. Meyer quoted me as saying, "most people tried to maintain moral standards." He thinks this is a contradiction. I do not.

I did not say that the "U.S. government acted normally" during the Holocaust. I don't know what a "normal" reaction to the Holocaust would have been. I do think that the news received by the U.S. government in August 1942 was inconclusive, and any government would have done what they did: try to find out whether the information was true. I have written extensively about the failure of the Anglo-Americans, after the fall of 1942, to save those who could have been saved. I did not "admit" that the U.S. sabotaged the Bermuda conference; on the contrary, I have repeatedly put this into the context of the dismal abandonment of an ancient people by the big powers. I did not "defend" the failure to bomb Auschwitz — quite the contrary. I explained that that decision, which cost the lives of untold multitudes, was not motivated by anti-Semitism, but by disregard of any humanitarian motivation by the allies.

I am saddened by the many misunderstandings. It is, perhaps, a reflection of a lecture atmosphere. PROFESSOR YEHUDA BAUER Jerusalem.

Ernie Meyer comments: I have rechecked my notes and consulted with other course participants, who remember Professor Bauer making the points I reported.

CHANGE IN AMERICAN-SOVIET POLICY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Nathan Sharansky is the undisputed spokesman for the Soviet Jewry movement. His observations are important to our understanding of U.S.-Soviet relations.

Sharansky speaks of our pressure as a cornerstone of U.S.-Soviet policy. Unfortunately, our policies have changed and I am deeply disturbed by what I see and hear.

The cultural exchange programme is in full swing. Dancers, singers and films are invading our country. The Smithsonian is showing the Tashkent Film Festival and the Soviet Ambassador is the honoured guest. On television, I am bombarded daily by interviews with Soviet tourists and Soviet officials. Peace groups sail down the Mississippi with Soviet and American flags flying side by side. There is no equal exposure of our citizens and leaders on Soviet TV.

When confronted with human rights abuses to their colleagues, Soviet scientists take a walk. The American Bar Association signs an agreement with Soviet lawyers pledging mutual trust and cooperation. Talking at any price is more important than honesty. The reality is a worsening situation for Soviet Jews — almost zero emigration, continued arrests and harassment, inadequate medical attention for the prisoners of conscience and the refuseniks, and a relentless campaign

to obliterate Jewish religion and culture.

Our group is perceived as interfering with peace and détente. The naive and uninitiated believe that we are on the threshold of some fantastic ideal relationship with the Soviets. To call attention to the brutalization of the prisoners of conscience, the cruel injustices suffered by Soviet Jews and violations of Soviet and international law is now risky business.

Soviets are patient people and we are not. They know that, in our desperate search for peace, sooner or later we will see things their way. Sharansky is absolutely right. Any negotiations with the Soviets must begin on an equal level, whether it be in human rights, arms control, trade, cultural exchanges or postal regulations. We are being exploited and the Soviets are laughing all the way to the bargaining table.

JOAN DODEK, Washington Committee for Soviet Jewry Chevy Chase, Maryland.

GREETINGS FROM CAMEROON

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I am a Cameroonian journalist with much admiration for your country. I write to express delight that my country has resumed diplomatic relations with Israel.

When I visited Israel in 1973 for a meeting of the International Press Institute in Jerusalem, I saw much there that a developing country like ours can learn from.

The question of some African countries refusing to re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel is very puzzling to me, especially since Egypt, a frontline state with Israel and an Arab country in Africa, has diplomatic relations with Israel.

SIMON N. DUKUBA Limbe-Pako, Cameroon.

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